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SHAKESPEARE
DICKENS
HISTORY OF
LANCASHIRE
HISTORY OF
MANCHESTER
MRS G. LINNÆUS BANKS.
THE MANCHESTER MAN
1876

You may hear much of the old smugglers on this coast, ~~Beleire~~, and see their caves and the deep lanes leading up from the coast, along which they brought their illicit cargoes inland. There is just one story of a tragic and pathetic sort that I might tell to you now, if you care to listen to it. You cannot see the Isle of Man from here, but if you were on the cliffs of Barlocco, just over there, it might be clearly visible this morning. Well, once upon a time, a good deal of smuggling was carried on between that island and these shores of Galloway, and among other contraband articles was that of curing-salt, which, being admitted free into Manxland, was worth bringing here where no such immunity was enjoyed. Now, as the story goes, it seems that a young man of Ramsey, who was on the eve of being married to a damsel of that neighbourhood, resolved, in opposition to the advice of her relatives, to run some bags of fishery salt into some creek of the Solway, where he knew he would meet a ready market and thereby raise a small sum to assist him in defraying the expenses of his wedding. So on this smuggling errand he set out in his boat, which was called the Scout, accompanied only by the brother of the bride-elect. Now it happened that when they were near Balcarry Bay down there, they were espied by one of His Majesty's revenue cutters, and were called upon through a speaking trumpet to "lay to." The poor Manxmen, it seems, did not understand the English language, and so they quietly steered on their way, but they had not gone far before a shot was sent after them, which deprived the poor bridegroom of life. The remaining lad ran his boat ashore at Colvend; you can see the white houses of it gleaming there on the sandy coast line,—and fled inland, leaving the dead man behind him. When the revenue people reached the spot they threw the corpse on the beach and took the poor Scout with its little cargo of salt to Kirkcudbright. The story goes on to say that the body of the ill-fated smuggler was buried on the shore by his companion. The bride's father and the bride took boat to find him and were ~~[illegible]~~ the sailor and drowned.

LANCASHIRE

Wm. G. Lennard Banks.
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June 28.—Warrington.

July 8.—Lichfield.

July 24.—Entwistle and Turton.

August 7.—Extwistle Moor, Burnley.

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CONGLETON MACE.

ON THE DIGNITY OF A MAYOR, OR MUNICIPAL INSIGNIA OF OFFICE.*

BY RICHARD S. FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.,
CHANCELLOR OF CARLISLE.

THE title given to my address of this evening on the invitation cards is "On the Dignity of a Mayor," and I must confess that it is a little misleading. Some of you may expect that I am about to carry you back into the distant past, and discourse upon village communities, trade guilds, and guilds mercatory, and trace the steps by which the simple village headmen have been developed into high constables, mayors, and lord mayors. That is not my intention at all. I propose to-night to deal with the outward and visible signs of the dignity of a mayor. I propose merely to gossip a bit about municipal insignia of office, to make a few remarks as to what they mean, under what authority they are or have been assumed, and to bring under your notice a few examples.

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*Address given at a conversazione of the Society at the Manchester Town Hall on December 15th, 1893.

Under the term municipal insignia I include rods or wands of office; maces, both great and small; oars; swords of honour or state; caps of estate or maintenance; chains and badges, both of mayors and of other officials; rings and robes; halberts, horns, and constables' staves. "Few people," writes Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, "have even the most remote idea of the amount of artistic wealth, of antiquarian treasure, and of historical relics possessed by and lying hidden away in the strongholds and chests of the various corporate bodies of this kingdom. The corporations . . . are rich beyond compare in works in the precious metals, in emblems of state and civic dignity, in relics of mediæval pageantry, in badges and insignia of various offices, and in seals and records of different periods."

The neglect with which these treasures have been treated is astounding. The reformed corporations of 1837 despised municipal pageantry; many actually sold their insignia for the best prices they would fetch, as "relics of the barbarous ages," to use the words of a mayor of the town of Maidenhead. Others discarded the use of their insignia, and their existence was almost forgotten. A reaction, however, set slowly in. The great Exhibition of 1851 caused some places, Nottingham for one, to provide their mayors with chains, in order to attend at the opening. Other places were induced to buy new, or furbish up old insignia on the occasions of royal visits. During the International Exhibition of 1862 a loan collection, but on a small scale, was formed, to which several corporations contributed their maces and other objects.

In the year 1874 the Royal Archæological Institute presented to the Mayor of Exeter a chain of office, in commemoration of the congress held at Exeter in the

previous year. This excited so much interest that the council of the Institute, in 1875, entertained the idea of holding in London an exhibition of chains of office and other municipal insignia. A committee was formed, and circulars were sent to nearly six hundred municipal bodies asking for information as to their insignia, and as to the possibility of their being exhibited in London. About three hundred replies were received, but in those about one-half neglected to describe their insignia or contented themselves by saying they were "old and of no value." In fact, the municipalities still lacked proper education on the subject, for some of those that replied in the above terms possess most valuable insignia, as also do some that did not answer at all. Difficulties arose, many municipalities "did not see their way" to the loan of their insignia, and so the proposed exhibition was abandoned. But the attention thus drawn to the subject had good results. It awakened an intelligent interest in the subject, and Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt seems to have had less difficulty in getting information than the institute found. In the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 he published in the *Art Journal* a series of most interesting and beautifully-illustrated articles on "Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office." In 1883 I gave an address before the Royal Archæological Institute, at Lewes, on municipal insignia. The attention of archæologists was thus drawn to the subject, and in 1888 an exhibition of municipal insignia was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, at which, by the courtesy of the several mayors and corporations, a fine and typical series of one hundred and thirty maces and twenty-four swords of honour, four silver or silver-gilt and one wooden oar, and other articles were exhibited. But this was surpassed by the magnificent show which was got together by permission

of the Lord Mayor of London in the Mansion House last July, on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to London. About one hundred and seventy maces were brought together, or two hundred, if we include the maces of the wards of London, twenty-seven swords of honour, four caps of maintenance, fifteen silver oars, together with a number of mayors' chains, burgh horns, and badges, and other objects.

Many of the objects thus brought together were of the most remarkable interest and beauty; it is much to be regretted that the many entertainments for which the Mansion House is used did not permit the collection to be exhibited for more than one evening.

Now it must not be supposed that a municipality can of its own free will adopt any insignia it pleases. On the contrary, the right to use certain insignia, such as the small maces, which are carried by sergeants-at-mace, and swords of honour, requires to have been conferred by special charter or royal donation, or else to be based upon prescription of such duration that a lost special charter, or a forgotten royal donation may be presumed.

Thus, at Carlisle, where we possess a great or mayor's mace, several sergeants' maces, and a sword of honour, our governing charter of the time of Charles I. authorises us to have three sergeants-at-mace, who are to "carry and bear maces of gold or silver, and engraved and adorned with the *sign of the arms of this our kingdom* of England everywhere *within the said city of Carlisle and liberties of the same* before the mayor, therefore, for the time being." This was merely the confirmation of an older custom, for Carlisle possesses a set of sergeants' maces of older date than this charter, as well as a set of later date. The charter of Carlisle also authorises the citizens to have a swordbearer, "Portator gladii nostri coram Mayore," a

bearer of our sword (the king's sword) before the mayor. But none of their charters gives authority to carry a great or mayor's mace. But for a great mace, a mayor's mace, for robes, and for a chain, I fancy no special authority is necessary; they are part of the idea of a mayor, and he may assume them or not, as his corporation or he pleases to do.

Let us now take *seriatim* the various objects I have enumerated among the list of municipal insignia. And first of the mace.

Different views have been held as to the origin of the mace. Some have supposed that the regal sceptre, the ecclesiastical *virga* or virge, and the civic mace, all had their origin in the simple emblem of straightness and integrity of rule, consisting of a plain slender rod anciently borne before kings and high public functionaries, and retained to the present day as an official badge by sheriffs and attendants in courts of justice and by some mayors. The other, and I venture to think the better idea, is that the civic mace is derived from the military weapon of that name.

That the military mace is derived from a simple club or stick no one, I presume, doubts; the transition being through a ball-headed club of wood or of metal to the flanged or laminated maces of iron and steel used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. At the battle of Senlac the maces had plain globular heads (plate i., figure 1); in the hands of a powerful man such a mace would be a most efficient weapon, and armour of mail alone would be small defence against a blow from it, especially if delivered upon a joint or salient part of the human frame. To ward off such a blow steel plates and caps were added to the more exposed parts of the mail armour; this change in the defence necessitated a corresponding one in the weapon

of attack. Grooves would be cut in the globular head, parallel to the mace handle, so as to make the mace bite and tear, as well as crush, when a blow was given. From the deepening of these grooves would come the star, spike, and flanged or laminated maces: the latter being by far the best known form, and having a name of its own, quadrell. The head of the quadrell consisted of four flanges or laminæ at right angles to one another; this was probably the latest development. Most of these maces have more flanges or laminæ than four, for instance the mace laid before the President of the Society of Antiquaries of London; these flanges or laminæ were generally triangular in shape, so as to have a point to bite with when a blow was given. This was an admirable weapon for close combat, having a crushing, biting, and tearing action; while the flanged shape of the head did away with much dead weight, and so the mace could readily be recovered or brought back ready for a second blow, after the first had been dealt. The mace was superseded at the commencement of the sixteenth century by the pistol, with which it was at first combined.

Now the flange-headed or laminated mace has no very available place on which to place the royal arms; one was found by swelling out the foot of the mace into a small bell or bowl, and the arms were placed on the base of the bell. The civic mace assumed the form in the accompanying woodcut, which represents one of three iron maces, seventeen inches in length, belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle. On the base of the bell-shaped end is a silver escutcheon with the arms of France modern, quartering England; the other end of the mace is flanged or laminated. The three maces, of which this is one, are probably of the date of Henry VII., and their use would be discontinued in 1646, in the collapse of everything

which happened at Carlisle after the city surrendered to the Parliament forces. New ones were got in 1649 at a cost of £12; these I will presently describe. The Carlisle form is the common form that had been assumed by the maces of sergeants-at-arms in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; Mr. Planché engraves two instances, which are reproduced on plate i., figs. 2 and 3. One is a portrait of a sergeant-at-mace, from a painting of the end of the fifteenth century in the Lord Hastings chapel at Windsor; the mace carried by the sergeant is exactly of the Carlisle pattern, and is held with flanged head upwards; the other is a hand holding a mace, from a fifteenth century incised slab, formerly at the church of Culture—Sainte Catherine, Paris—on which were four sergeants-at-mace, two in military, two in civil costume. Their maces are all alike, and are carried with the bell end up, and the flanged or laminated end down, thus clearly proving my assertion that "the civic mace is nothing but the military one turned upside down."

As the civic use of the mace (that is as an emblem of authority) gradually predominated over its military one, so did the bell with the royal arms swell and grow in size, while the flanges or laminæ dwindled, and survived alone in meaningless scrollwork. The flanges or laminæ dwindle in size, coalesce together, become a mere grooved knop or small club head, and finally disappear in a very small button; they go in fact through the reverse process to that by which they originated. In the case of large maces the flanges survive in a large knob at the lower end, as in the Bridgenorth great maces, which terminate at their lower end in great knops, whose spiral fluting calls to mind the groves on an early mace. These are engraved in *Art Journal* volume, 1880, p. 9. The dwindling down of the flanges or laminæ is well seen in the

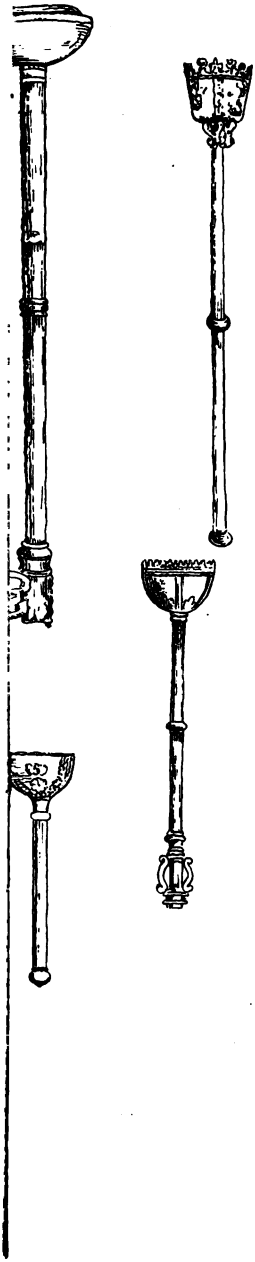
small maces of Stafford (plate ii., figs. 3 and 4). At Colchester the flanges survive on the four sergeants' maces in small open-work scrolls at the base. Stratford-on-Avon (see plate i.) has two very interesting maces, showing two stages of the change; in one the flanges survive in an ornate form, in the other they have become scrollwork. After James I. and Charles I. the bell end (now the upper end) attained still higher honour, for it was generally surmounted by a crown, sometimes arched, while the flanges or laminæ frequently disappear *in toto*. Thus the more modern Carlisle ones, which were purchased in 1649, end in a simple rod, and show no survival of the flanges or laminæ at all.

To repeat, "The civic mace is nothing but the military one turned upside down. At one end of an early mace you have the flanged blades of the military wèapon, at the other on a small bowl-like head the royal arms, the emblem of authority. In a mace of later date, the flanges survive only as a small button, while the bowl, on which are the royal arms, swells, until the peaceful end is itself capable of dealing a heavy blow."

Thus far I have been treating mainly of small maces, or the maces borne by sergeants-at-mace; but great maces, or those borne before mayors, are but small maces exaggerated, and they have the same history, except that the military part survives in a large knop at the bottom, to make the mace balance better.

So much for the history of maces. Now for the two classes into which they may be divided.

The committee of the Royal Archæological Institute, who indexed the returns obtained in 1875, divided maces into two classes, great and small, but the proper and better division is into mayors' maces and sergeants' maces, though the two nearly correspond. I define as a great



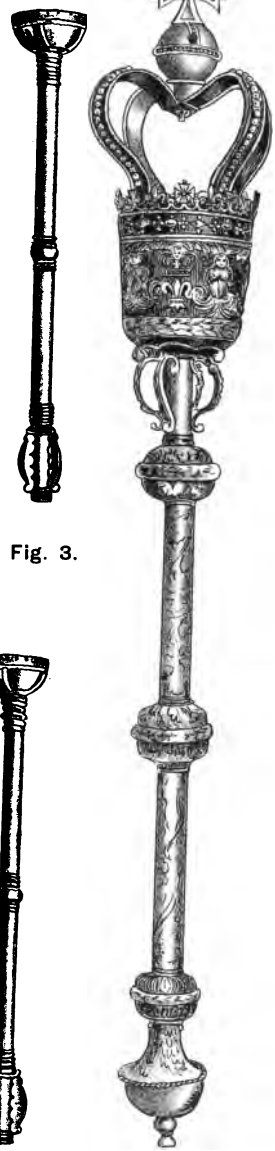


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4. LEEDS MACE.

mace, or mayor's mace, one whose *raison d'être* is to be carried before the mayor in procession, and to be displayed beside him in church or in court. The great mace is the insignia of the mayor. The sergeants' maces are the insignia of the sergeants-at-mace; these maces are also carried before the mayor, but that is because it is part of the sergeants' duty to precede and attend him in civic processions.

Maces were the peculiar weapons of the king's sergeant-at-arms, both in England and France, as early as the fourteenth century, as Mr. Planché has proved. The sergeants-at-arms or at mace were the peculiar body-guard of a king: as a mark of high favour it became usual to grant to mayors and others, to whom royal authority was delegated, the right to have one or more sergeants-at-arms or at mace. Thus at Carlisle our governing charter of the time of Charles I. directs: "Quodque ipsi (that is the citizens of Carlisle) de cetero imperpetuum habeant et quod sint et erunt in Civitate prædicta quatuor alii officiarii videlicet unus officiarius qui erit et vocabitur Portator Gladii nostri coram Maiore Civitatis prædictæ; et tres alii officiarii qui erunt et vocabuntur Servientes ad Clavas pro execucione processorum preceptorum mandatorum et negotiorum ad officium Servientium ad Clavas in Civitate prædicta et limitibus et libertatibus ejusdem pertinentibus de tempore in tempus exequenda et peragenda."

After prescribing how these officials are to be appointed the charter continues: "Et ulterius volumus et ordinamus Ac per præsentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus præfatis Majori Aldermannis Ballivis et Civibus et successoribus suis quod tam prædictus Portator Gladii nostrorum heredum et successorum nostrorum quam prædicti Servientes ad clavas in eadem Civitate deputandi Clavas deauratas vel argenteas et

signo armorum hujus regni Angliæ Sculptas et ornatas ubique infra dictam Civitatem Carlioli limites et libertates ejusdem coram Maiore Civitatis prædictæ pro tempore existente portabunt et gerent."

This was merely the confirmation of a much older grant, for Carlisle possesses a set of sergeants' maces of much older date than this charter, as well as a set purchased in 1650-1. Similar grants could be cited from the charters of other towns: *e.g.*, Canterbury, by charter of Henry VI.; London, by charter of Edward III., etc.

The maces belonging to sergeants-at-mace are generally small, from six to eighteen inches long, and the reason of their being of this small size comes from the use they were put to. The sergeants-at-mace were the officers of the mayor's court; they served the processes of the court, which were not in the form of written summonses, but were actually delivered verbally, and by a sergeant-at-mace, who produced the mace and showed it as his authority. For convenience he carried it in his pocket, and at Carlisle, prior to 1837, the gowns of the sergeants-at-mace had pockets in them for this purpose. At Scarborough, the sergeants-at-mace wore their maces in their official gowns, and at Stafford they carried them in their girdles. Hence convenience necessitated that the sergeants' maces should be of small size; for the same reason they are generally without the open crowns, surmounted by orb and cross, which were added to most great maces in the times of the Stuarts. It would be difficult to pocket and unpocket a mace with a crowned head. Of course, there are exceptions to all rules. Yarmouth has a mayor's mace of very small size, but the reason applies: it is called the pocket mace, and is intended to be carried in the mayor's pocket, so that he always may have evidence of his authority about him. There was no such reason for

making the other maces of small size; nay, the bigger they are, the grander, and the great mace of the city of London is five feet three inches long. Our great mace at Carlisle is four feet two inches, while the maces carried by the sergeants there are only about nine inches.

It is quite certain that a municipality cannot have sergeants-at-mace (and, therefore, cannot have their maces) without a special authorisation by charter. The sergeants-at-mace were originally the peculiar body-guard of the king, and the granting permission to a municipality to have sergeants-at-mace is a high mark of honour. In the case of old corporations, the right to a great mace will originally have been acquired in the same way, or else by a royal present of a mace, but a great mace has now come to be an essential which every place that has a mayor can with propriety adopt.

The ordinary shape of a great mace is well known, and needs little description. A shaft and a bell-like head; on the base of the bell are the royal arms, and the bell is ornamented by an open-arched crown with orb and cross on the top. The sides of the bell are divided into four compartments by demi-female figures; and the rose, thistle, harp, and *fleur-de-lis*, each occupies a compartment, and is crowned. The shaft is divided into stages, and flying supports occur beneath the bell, and the shaft and base are covered with foliage. The heads frequently unscrew, and form loving cups. At Beaumaris the bells of the two maces contain drinking cups, and at Pwllheli the mace is nothing else but a two-handled drinking cup, with an oak pole stuck up its hollow foot.

A great many of the existing maces date from the time of the Commonwealth, and were made by Thomas Maunder, on the pattern of the one made by him for the House of Commons to replace the "bauble" ordered off by Cromwell.

The new mace of the House of Commons closely resembled in form the older royal maces, of which so many exist. It has a staff with large foot-knop and dividing knops, surmounted by a head of the usual form, encircled by a coronet with an arched crown. All these seem strange features for a republican mace, but when we examine them more closely we find that the pattern differs completely from that of a royal mace. The coronet consists not of regal *fleur-de-lis* and crosses, but of an intertwined cable enclosing small cartouches with the arms of England and Ireland, and instead of the jewelled circlet there is a band inscribed "THE FREEDOM OF ENGLAND BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED," with the date of the making of the mace. The jewelled or beaded arches of the crown are replaced by four gracefully-carved members like ostrich feathers, but adorned with oak foliage, and support not the time-honoured orb and cross but a handsome cushion, wrought with cartouches of the arms of England and Ireland, and surmounted by an acorn. The head is divided as before by caryatides, but instead of the royal arms the arms of England and Ireland appear, and on the top the royal arms are superseded by those of the State. The staff is chased throughout with longitudinal branches of oak or other foliage, encircled by a narrow spiral riband, and the knops are wrought with spirally-laid gadroons. The foot-knop on its upper half bears cartouches and arms of England and Ireland.

After the Restoration most of the Commonwealth maces were altered by the substitution on them of the royal arms for the arms of the State.

The mace, with the royal arms thereon (and no civic mace is a proper civic mace unless it has the royal arms thereon, or, during the Commonwealth, of the State), is the symbol of the power of the central government in

municipal matters, and when borne before the mayor denotes that to him and his fellows is entrusted the government of their community. It is, in fact, the symbol of that which all Englishmen are proud of—local self-government.

The sergeants' maces are simpler in form, and the crown is a mere open circle of *fleur-de-lis* and crosses.

At Nottingham the sheriff has a mace, and at one or two places there are maces for the mayoress.

When the Crown visits a town, the mayor should give up his staff of office to the king, or queen, and himself bear the mace before his sovereign. At Coventry, when William III. visited that city, the mayor carried the mace, and an alderman the sword. To a royal personage other than his sovereign, the staff should not be given up, unless that personage be there to represent the sovereign, but the mayor should carry the mace. In 1503 the Lord Mayor of York himself carried the mace before the Princess Margaret. On the occasion of royal visits to the city of London, the Lord Mayor tenders to the sovereign his jewelled sceptre. Sometimes the mace itself is given to the sovereign, as at Stafford, where he kissed the mace, handed it to James I., who admired it greatly, and then returned it.

Many corporations, in addition to their maces, possess swords of state or honour. According to the best authorities, the oldest symbols of municipal powers were the sword and the dragon, both of Roman origin, the one being the cohortal ensign of the Romans, the other the insignia of supreme justice. "At Amiens," says Dr. Thompson in his *Eng. Mun. Hist.*, "the insignia of supreme justice consisted of two swords of antique shape, carried in the hands of two officials, and a similar custom prevailed among almost all the great corporations of

France, which undoubtedly had a continuity from Roman time."

The sword, then, is the symbol of criminal jurisdiction, as the mace is of civil. The county palatinate of Chester had a state sword, which is figured in the Visitation of that county in 1580, published by the Harleian Society; while the Bishop of Durham, so long as he was a temporal power and had criminal jurisdiction, was presented with a sword on taking possession of his see.

The right to have a sword borne before a mayor was originally conferred either by charter, which may often have merely confirmed a previous practice, or by a royal present of a sword. Thus James I. gave the city of Canterbury a sword to be borne before the mayor. Hull has two swords, one given by Henry VIII., the other by Charles I. The authorities of Carlisle purchased a "Sword of Honour," in 1635-6, for £4. 13s. The blade, at least, was second-hand, for it bears the date of 1509, and was made at Milan. The authority to bear it was given by royal charter in 1637, but it was probably purchased in London by a deputation who went there to arrange about procuring the charter. On the locket of the sheath is cut the letter S in great size, and I have never found a satisfactory account of what it means, unless it stands for sword. Our governing charter at Carlisle gives us the right to have a sword by authorising us to have an official "qui erit et vocabitur Portator Gladii nostri coram Mayore Civitatis prædictæ."

The grant by charter of a sword differs in various places: at King's Lynn the sword is to be sheathed; at Chester it is to be borne before the mayor "in our absence," and point upright. I take it that the sword should always be point upright, and that the corporations of London and York are wrong in putting it on their

achievements of arms with the point down. I take it, it should never be lowered but in the presence of the Crown. The swords are generally sheathed, but the sword at Great Yarmouth is carried unsheathed in time of a European war. At Lichfield a sword is kept permanently fixed over the mayor's pew, and sheathed, but the sheath is withdrawn when the mayor attends church. At Winchester (I think it is Winchester, but I cannot find the reference) the sword is in a "coloured sheath." At Carmarthen the sword, by charter of Henry VIII., is ordered to be "freely and lawfully" borne before the "said mayor in manner as is accustomed to be done in our city of London." A curious story comes from Coventry, that in 1384 the sword was carried behind the mayor because he had not done justice. The Corporation of Chester and the dean and chapter of that place fell out about the sword; the ecclesiastics objected to the mayor bringing his sword to church, but it was decided that, "as often as the mayor repaired to the church to hear divine service or sermon, or upon any just occasion, he was to be at liberty to have the sword of the city borne before him with the point upwards." A similar dispute at Rochester and similarly settled.

The information I have before me only furnishes the names of seven places as having caps of estate or maintenance—namely, London, York, Coventry, Exeter, Kingston-on-Hull, Lincoln, and Waterford. They are generally worn by the swordbearer, and I imagine that many more places than I have mentioned provide their swordbearers with fur coverings for their heads; but it is not to be taken for granted that every fancy hat, whether of fur or not, worn by a swordbearer is a cap of maintenance. Gwillim defines a cap of maintenance as a cap of dignity, worn by dukes in token of good government and

freedom. Planché makes it the same as the "Abacot," a cap worn during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and commencement of the sixteenth centuries by royal and noble personages, varying in form, and ultimately taking a shape not unlike a glengarry cap, made of crimson velvet, and lined with ermine, and occasionally placed by heralds beneath crests instead of the ordinary wreath. It appears of that shape as a crest to the arms of the city of York; but at London, both in the armorial bearings and on the swordbearer's head, it is of fur, of the shape of an inverted flower-pot. At Coventry it is also of fur and round. The history of the Exeter one is known: it is of black felt, was presented to the city of Exeter by Henry VII., in 1497, and is inside of a crimson velvet hat of the date of 1634, and was worn by the swordbearer until lately, when, on the suggestion of Mr. Tucker (Somerset herald), it was ordered to be carried before the mayor on a cushion. I do not know the history of the other fur caps of maintenance I have enumerated. If I did I might be able to throw some light on the matter, but I own to being a little in the dark as to caps of maintenance. If, as Gwillim says, the cap of maintenance is a mark of freedom, its association with the swordbearer (the sword denoting criminal jurisdiction) may mean freedom from all extraneous criminal jurisdiction.

If this is so, I would suggest to the powers that be to lay down the following rules: That every mayor may and should have a mace; the mayor of a borough, with a separate commission of the peace, a mace and a sword. If, in addition, his borough has quarter sessions of its own, then he should also have a cap of maintenance.

The corporations of Colchester, Dover, Southampton, Norwich, Beaumaris, Preston, Great Yarmouth, Poole, Rochester, Boston, Waterford, Kingston-on-Hull, Saltash,

Lostwithiel, Oxford, Gravesend, etc., possess silver oars, the symbol of the maritime jurisdiction once enjoyed by those places, but abolished by the Act of 1840, placing all creeks and rivers in Great Britain under the High Court of Admiralty. The origin of this symbol is not known, but it is a natural one, and is, or was [for the court is merged, I suppose, into the High Court of Justice], the badge or mace of the High Court of Admiralty, and was laid before the judge, as the great mace used to be laid before the chancellor, when he presided in Chancery.* The one belonging to the High Court of Admiralty is said to be one hundred and thirty years old, but an older one, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth thereon, was once in existence. That belonging to the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports is older still. One belongs to the governor of Bermuda, who has Admiralty jurisdiction. These civic oars, like the maces, divide into two classes: large ones, like that formerly at Boston or that now at Great Yarmouth, meant to be carried as maces before the mayor; small ones, as at Colchester and Dover, the badges of authority of the water-bailiffs, who showed them, when executing process, as the sergeants-at-mace did their maces. That at Dover is six inches long, and is contained in a brass cylindrical box. The Colchester one is ten inches. The one which was sold by Boston in 1832 is three feet three inches long, and was carried as a mace; it is of the date of Queen Elizabeth, and is now in the possession of Lord Brownlow. That at Yarmouth is four feet long, and has the royal arms and those of the borough on the blade. It was presented in 1745, and is of silver-gilt. It is carried before the mayor and behind the maces. Rochester possesses both a great and small

* I believe Sir Francis Jeune has just revived the practice.

silver oar. Much information as to silver oars will be found in the thirtieth and thirty-first volumes of the Royal Archæological Institute's Journal.

By far the greatest part of the chains and badges worn by mayors are modern, of various degrees of ugliness, and I certainly hope the antiquaries of a future age will not judge of the art of the nineteenth century from a collection of mayors' chains. There are exceptions, such as the chain presented to Exeter by the Royal Archæological Institute in 1874, which consists of sixteen main links, conjoined by small ones. Of the former, eight are castles, an idea taken from the arms of the city; seven are composed of the letter X, surmounted by a crown; the sixteenth is a cinquefoil, containing a representation of the hat presented to the mayor by Henry VII., and from the cinquefoil depends the badge on which is, in enamel, the arms of the city.

I do not know that a mayor's chain and badge has any particular symbolism; I do not think that it is in the nature of a "collar." It merely marks out its wearer as a man of importance, and requires no special authority to authorise its assumption. It is part of the idea of a mayor, inherent in him. But I must protest against some municipalities which have, without any right whatever, provided their mayors with collars of SS. The Lord Mayor of Dublin wears one, but the collar was given to the city by Charles II., so there is no doubt as to his right to wear it; but I think the Lord Mayor of London would find great difficulty in satisfying the College of Arms as to his right to a collar of SS, which was given him (*temp.* Henry VIII.), not by the Crown, but by a subject, Sir John Alleyne. The Town Council of Cork ordered a *fac-simile* of the Dublin one to be provided for their mayor. The Council of Derby purchased

Lord Denman's collar of SS, and their mayor wears it. Coventry, Nottingham, Exeter, Stamford, Kingston-on-Thames, and other places possess modern chains of the "SS pattern," as the jewellers call it, and their mayors wear them. They might with equal propriety assume the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

The use of chains is not confined to mayors; several other civic dignitaries wear them—sheriffs, and aldermen in some instances. York provides a gold chain for its lady mayoress, and is ungallant enough to weigh the chain when it is handed to a new lady mayoress, and again when she gives it up. An old scandal asserts that a former lady mayoress appropriated some of the links. Hull, which, by the way, possesses a mayor's chain of the date of 1564, sold its mayoress's chain. At many towns the waits, or town musicians, had badges, with chains for suspension; these are generally of silver, and the badges bear the arms of the place. Several curious examples exist. Lincoln has a mayor's ring, but whether it is ancient or not I do not know, nor do I know of any other place that possesses one.*

As to civic robes, I can give no information, and lay down no rules. Every man of position wore a gown. In the sixteenth century there came from France the fashion of wearing tight and almost indecent costumes, and also the padded doublets and hose of Queen Elizabeth's days; but men of age and gravity adhered to the old-fashioned gown, and so what was worn by every one became, like wigs, the marks of officials. The mayor of Carlisle is one of the few mayors who, until two years ago, possessed no robe, and I rather

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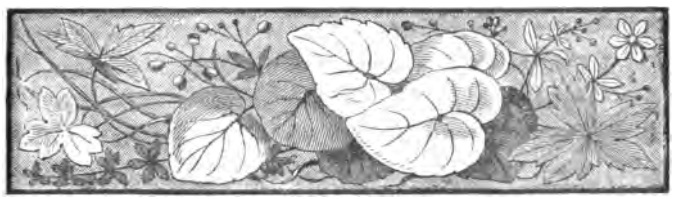
* Chichester possesses a mayor's ring; it and the Lincoln ring are described *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd series, vol. xiv., p. 358.

congratulated myself, when mayor, thereon. I was utterly unprepared for the gorgeous spectacle presented by my brother mayors at the Mansion House in 1882. Every variety of material, of colour, and of pattern was to be seen that the wildest imagination of the tailor could devise.

The lateness of the hour warns me to stop. I dare say many of you think I have been but wasting the evening in gossip over trivial matters. "But," as Mr. Thompson writes in his *English Municipal History*, "the citizen of olden time looked upon the municipal insignia with a *political* significance. When he saw the mace and sword, when he saw the banner of his community unfurled, his heart exulted at the thought that his fellow-citizens and he constituted a body enjoying entire independence, their own civil and criminal jurisdiction, and a name in the land which kings and lords respected."



MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.*

BY JOHN BROOKE, A.R.I.B.A.

AT the request of the Council of this Society, I have much pleasure in giving to the best of my ability a brief outline of the principal points of interest in this cathedral, and I trust that those of you who have not had previous opportunities of studying its details and history will thereby be assisted to a clearer understanding of the main features than would otherwise be possible in the necessarily short time at our disposal this evening.

By the kindness of my friend the late Mr. Crowther, who was the architect for the cathedral work, I had the privilege on many occasions of accompanying him during his superintendence of the work in progress, and of discussing with him the various points of interest in connection with the history of the church. By this means my information was much enlarged, and I do not

* Introductory paper read before the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society on the occasion of their visit to the cathedral on the 15th of May, 1893.

suppose that anyone was so thoroughly acquainted with the history and facts connected with the structure as Mr. Crowther, who I am glad to say had completed before his death an exhaustive account of the cathedral, which is now being published by Mr. Cornish.

Before proceeding further I would like to express my opinion as an architect that the work of restoration has been most conscientiously and skilfully done, and, notwithstanding the recent adverse criticisms which have appeared, I believe that there has seldom been a restoration of an old building which was more necessary or has been better carried out. You will probably all remember the condition of the cathedral previous to the recent restorations. For some reason, impossible now to understand or excuse, in 1815 the stonework throughout the interior was most cruelly defaced, and its detail destroyed, galleries erected in the nave, and the whole of the interior of the church coated with Roman cement. The condition in which it was left was a standing disgrace to the city and diocese of Manchester.

In 1882, the restoration was undertaken by Dean Cowie, with the object of restoring the building to its original condition as it existed previous to 1815, as far as possible. Unfortunately, the stonework of the nave was found to have been so hacked about, and the mouldings and details so completely ruined, that the reconstruction of the nave walls and piers was the only course open. The choir and its aisles and chapels were fortunately found to have been treated in a less barbaric fashion than the nave, and it was possible to remove the cement from the walls without reconstruction.

The whole of the restoration work (with the addition of sundry new portions at the west end) has now been completed, and represents as nearly as possible the

church as it left the hands of the original builders at the early part of the sixteenth century.

Proceeding now to the points of archæological interest, it may be said that the present building dates from the year 1422 to about 1520, including a space of nearly one hundred years. It is almost certain, however, that a much earlier church occupied the site, and during the recent work discoveries of stonework have been made which have confirmed this. Details of the Decorated and earlier periods having been found, and the west tower, which was pulled down and rebuilt in 1864 to 1868, was said to date from about 1320 or Decorated period.

The St. Nicholas Chapel (Trafford Chapel) is also said to have been of very early foundation, built by Robert de Greslet between the years 1186 and 1230.

The more definite history of the church, however, dates from its creation as a collegiate church by Henry V. on the application of Thomas Lord de la Warre, rector and lord of the manor of Manchester, 1421. At the foundation of the college the development of the collegiate and domestic buildings known as Chetham's College took place under the direction of Sir John Huntington, the first warden, appointed 1422, the active rebuilding of the church commenced, and was dedicated to St. Mary, St. George, and St. Denys.

The rebus of Sir John Huntington is carved in the wall of the east end on each side of the arch leading to the Lady Chapel. The subjects are a man hunting and a representation of tuns or casks, hence Huntington.

During Sir John Huntington's wardenship the choir and its aisles were rebuilt, and the earliest portion of the existing structure above ground is undoubtedly the arch and wall at the entrance of the Lady Chapel and other

portions of the east wall, which are clearly of the Decorated period in their details.

The work of building or rebuilding was actively carried on by successive wardens till about 1520, the nave being accredited to Warden Langley about 1480. St. John the Baptist's Chapel was commenced and the beautiful choir stalls were completed about 1508 by Warden James Stanley, afterwards Bishop of Ely, whose remains are buried in the Ely Chapel, erected by Sir John Stanley shortly after 1515.

The Collegiate Church had many chapels or chantries divided off by open wooden screens.

Taking the chapels on the south side we have St. George's Chapel, built by W. Galley in 1508. St. Nicholas Chantry (or Trafford Chapel) said to have been founded and endowed as early as 1186 by Robert de Greslet. Jesus Chapel (present vestry and library), founded by Richard Beswick 1506. Out of this chapel projected the Hulme's Chapel, now destroyed, founded by Ralph Hulme in 1507. Next comes the Chapter House; and, lastly, the Fraser Chapel, recently erected at the east end of the south aisle of the choir by Mrs. Fraser. At the east end of the choir is the Lady Chapel (St. Mary's), said to have been founded by Warden George West in 1518, no doubt rebuilt by him on the site of an older chapel.

On the north side, commencing at the east end, we have the Derby Chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, out of which is built the Ely Chapel, previously referred to. St. James Chantry, or Ducie Chapel, founded 1507; and, lastly, at the north-west corner of the building we have the Chapel of the Sacred Trinity, founded by W. Radcliffe, of Ordsall, 1498.

The general plan of the cathedral is unusual, and

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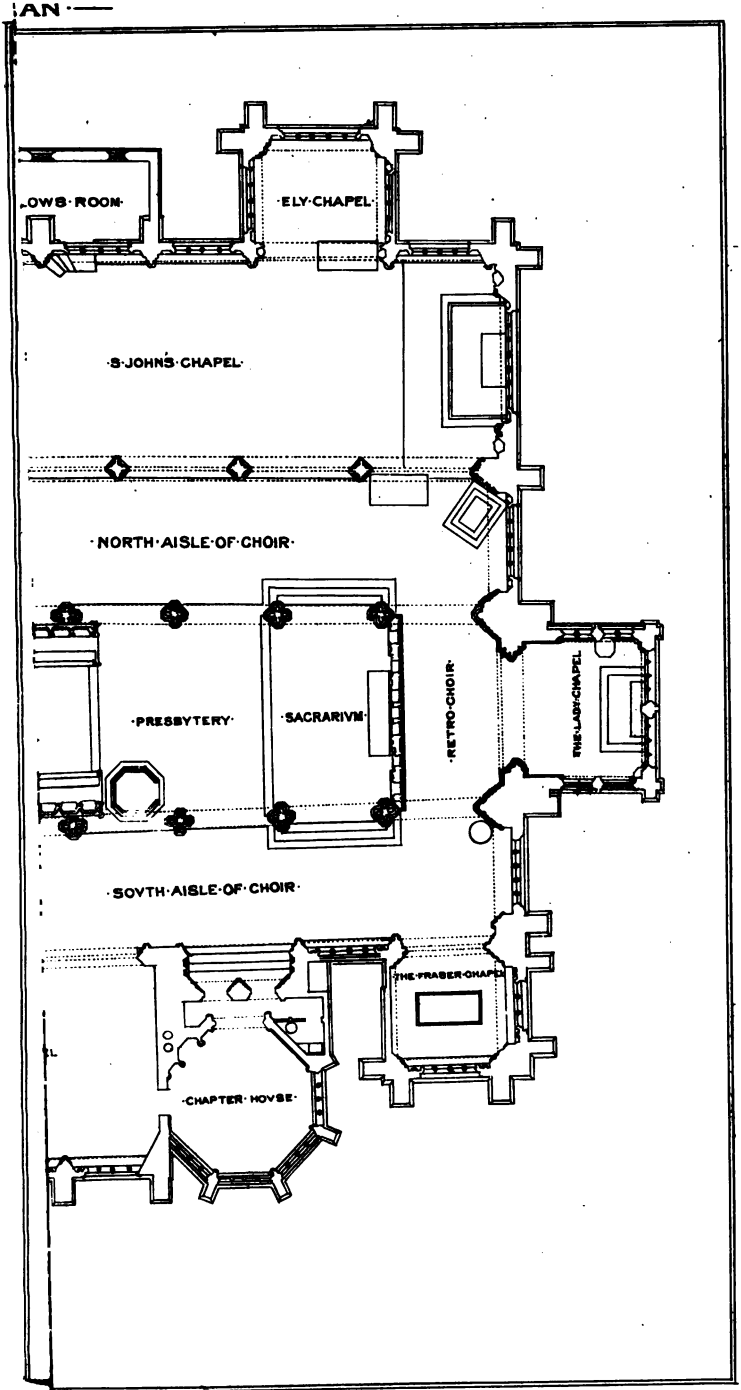
OWS ROOM
ELY CHAPEL
S JOHNS CHAPEL
NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR
PRESBYTERY
SACRARIVM
RETRO CHOIR
LADY CHAPEL
SOVTH AISLE OF CHOIR
THE FRASER CHAPEL
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consists of five aisles, giving to the church an enormous width in proportion to its length. Other churches of exceptional width exist in this country, amongst which may be mentioned the church of St. Michael, Coventry, and the parish church of Abingdon on the Thames, the five aisles arising no doubt from the absorption of the side chapels. On the continent this five-aisle arrangement of plan is not uncommon, and is by no means a bad arrangement for the seating of large congregations.

It may be well to mention that up to the reign of Henry VIII. Lancashire belonged to the diocese of Lichfield, afterwards to the see of Chester, to which it was attached until the creation of the Manchester bishopric in 1848.

The following are some of the principal features to which I would call your special notice during your examination of the building, viz.: the general effect of the cathedral; the characteristic details of its mouldings; the beauty of the general proportions; the excellence of the old woodwork in the screens and choir stalls; the quaintness of the misereres; the roofs of the nave and choir; the angel-corbels and bosses of the former and the traceried panels of the latter; the rebus of Sir John Huntington; the entrance to the Chapter House; the various monuments and effigies; and the old panelling and arch under the tower; Father Smith's organ, now in the north aisle of the choir, dated 1680; besides which there are many other points of interest which you will no doubt discover during your progress.

I would also like to point out some of the features of the new parts recently erected, by the liberality of some of our fellow citizens, at the west end, including the north, or Craven Porch; the south, or Jardine Porch, and the baptistery. They are all well designed, and the

new roof of the latter is specially excellent, and serves to discredit the wretched pitch-pine roofs which still cover the greater portion of the side aisles, and which, I trust, will be removed as early as possible.

The cathedral will not, of course, compare favourably with those of much more ancient foundation and extent, and it must not be lost sight of that it was really built for a collegiate church, of which it is a good specimen, and compares well with others when considered in that character. It has much archæological interest and architectural beauty. The detail for the period when it was built is very refined and pure, the outline of its mouldings being almost of the delicacy of Decorated work, and I am sure a careful and intelligent examination of its parts will give you much satisfaction and profit.

BROKEN BOTTLE: *The pieces were taken out of a terra-cotta coffin, Selinuntum (Selinas), Sicily.*

PAINTED TERRA-COTTA FIGURE, *having arm broken off; from a tomb, Corinth, Greece.*

FURTHER REMARKS ON AN OBSCURE FUNERAL CUSTOM.

BY THOMAS KAY.

MR. ROBERT LANGTON contributed a very interesting paper on "An Obscure Funeral Custom," in vol. vi., p. 58, of the *Transactions* of this Society. It is an enquiry into the reason why "flints, shards, and pebbles" should be found so abundantly above the bodies in pre-historic graves.

He adduces the fact that suicides, who are outside the pale of the church, and not allowed to receive Christian burial, have in this century been buried with pebbles thrown on the uncoffined body by the crowds of people assembled. His theory, as I understand it, is that this is the survival of a funeral custom belonging to a pre-Christian era. I believe he is right in this conclusion.

Dr. H. Colley March also contributed a paper, in 1890, on the subject, and he concludes that broken vases and weapons were introduced into a grave for one or other of the following reasons: (1) That there might be no dispute among the survivors about the property of the dead man; (2) that the anger of the ghost might not be incurred by any distribution of his possessions; (3) because property

is spiritualised by being destroyed, and can then pass with the dead into the land of shadows; and (4) because objects that had once had a connection with human life and had lost it, such as the common *débris* of human dwelling-places—shards and flints and pebbles, the bones and teeth of ox or goat—were regarded as suitable things to be taken up and cast on a grave to check the roving proclivity of a restless ghost.

Mr. Langton's deductions are simple and clear; whilst those of Dr. March seem to be too subtle, involved, and conjectural.

Dr. March states further "that the men of old habitually practised their favourite handicrafts on the top of a barrow." I cannot myself imagine that a flint-Jack or a prehistoric potter would prefer that cold, bleak, and uncomfortable pinnacle for his work, and it is a bold assumption to make that "the cores and flakes beheld on a barrow were produced by men whilst they were actually seated on the summit." I have found, I think, a good explanation of the custom in a paper on the "Cultus of the Dead," as exhibited by remains found in Spartan tombs, in *New Chapters of Greek History*, by Percy Gardiner. He writes: "An idea which commonly prevails among barbarous peoples as to the life after death is that it is in essentials merely a continuation of the ordinary mundane existence. When alive the warrior requires a house, when dead he must be sheltered in a tomb; and the form and arrangement of early tombs often follow those of the house. When alive the warrior requires food; when he is dead food must still be brought to him in his new abode. He must have drink also, and pleasant smells, lamps to light his darkness, and abundant vesture and armour for him to wear. As hunting was the principal pleasure in life, so in the life after death the

warrior must have all things necessary for the chase. His horse and his dog must be slain and buried with him, that they may continue their services to their master. His wife must also attend his steps to the new state of existence; and enemies must be slain at the spot where he is buried, in order that he may have slaves to do his behests in the future as in the past.

This general statement is fully borne out by the testimony afforded by the graves of ancient peoples. The walls of Egyptian tombs are painted with innumerable scenes of public, religious, and private life, scenes like those amidst which the dead man had passed his days. To the real scenes the paintings bore a similar resemblance to that which the tomb bore to the real life of the flesh. The interior of Etruscan tombs is adorned with scenes of revelry, of amusement and sport, to glad the eyes of the hero hovering within and to disperse his *ennui;* and in these tombs are found the bones of the warrior's horse and dog, which were slain to bear him company on the last journey. In early Greek graves are found armour and vestments, cups and vases, weapons, and utensils. The writer will not easily lose the sense that the Greeks at one time really believed in this life of the tomb which flashed upon him when, in turning over the spoils found by Dr. Schliemann in the tombs of Mycenæ, he came upon a whetstone, actually put among the swords that their edge might be renewed when blunted with use.

In the later times of the Egyptians and the Greeks this naive faith died away, and was replaced by beliefs of a more worthy and spiritual kind. Men came to believe in a realm of souls far away beyond the desert or hidden in the depths of the earth, and presided over by mighty and just rulers. They began to feel that it

was the soul only survived death, and that it did not stay at the tomb, but went on a long journey, and abode far from descendant and townsman. But we find always in history that customs outlast the beliefs which gave birth to them, and often survive into quite a different state of opinion. So it was in this case. The burial customs which arose when the grave was supposed to be a real abode were kept up when the soul was believed entirely to quit the body at death. It was still in the tomb that provision for the future life was heaped up. It was in the actual mouth of the corpse that the fee for Charon, the ferryman, was placed. It was to the very place of burial that offerings were brought on the All Souls' Day of antiquity. The logical complement of the later doctrine of Hades would have been to regard as immaterial what happened to the body after death. But this was a point never reached by ancient nations; they always regarded want of burial of the body as fatal to the bliss of the soul in Hades.

Changes did, however, take place in burial customs in consequence of the growing discordance between them and popular belief. They were still maintained, but in more and more perfunctory and unreal fashion. The arms and ornaments buried with the dead became flimsier and less fit for use. Every archæologist knows that sometimes the graves of Greece and Etruria contain the mere pretence of offerings; gold ornaments as thin as paper; loaves and fruits of terra-cotta; weapons unfit for use, and vases of the most unserviceable kind. "In sacris simulata pro veris accipi," wrote Servius; and in no class of sacred rites does hollow pretence more commonly take the place of reality than in those connected with funerals and tombs.

Such, in merest outline, is the history of Greek beliefs

as to the life beyond the grave during the course of the historical ages. And if we examine a few examples of the various groups of sepulchral monuments to be found in various parts of Hellas, we shall find ample illustration of our sketch.

I pass by the sculptured tombstones and the reliefs engraved upon them, which is the subject of the paper on Spartan tombs and the cultus of the dead, to where the writer calls attention to "the beautiful figures of terra-cotta, which of late years have reached us in such quantities from Asia and Greece, especially Tanagra, and which are connected with Greek burials in a very remarkable way. They are frequently found in connection with tombs. But they are not placed in the graves in an orderly or regular fashion. At Tanagra and Myrina and other sites they are seldom found entire, but almost always broken in a purposeful manner, the head usually torn off and lying apart. And they are as often to be met with in the earth over and beside a grave as in the grave itself. Messrs. Pottier and Reinach express their conviction, based upon a long induction, that the friends of the deceased must have stood beside the grave as it was being filled with earth, with these pretty images in their hands, and thrown them—first breaking them—into the hole. How can so strange a custom be explained? M. Rayet has proposed a remarkable theory on the subject. "In early times," he remarks, "men slew at the graves of departed chiefs their female kin or captive women to accompany them to the next world. It seems to be probable, then, that these terra-cotta women of the graves are the later representatives of these real women, just as terra-cotta loaves of bread and fruits take the place of real food; and that they were thrown into the tomb to people the solitude of the grave, and to furnish the dead

man with pleasing companionship in the world of shades. This theory would account for two things: first, for the fact that there are scarcely any representations of bearded men among terra-cotta images—they are nearly all of women and of boys; and, secondly, for the custom of breaking the images, the breaking taking the place of the earlier slaying."

It is to illustrate this new thought that I show this specimen, which I obtained at Corinth last year, and it came from an ancient Greek tomb. It is in the form of a beautiful seated female figure, which still bears traces of the paint with which it was originally decorated. The right arm, as may be observed, has been broken off, and is missing.

Whilst wandering through the necropolis of ancient Selinas (the modern Solimentem) in the south of Sicily, now in process of excavation, I was struck with the large number of potsherds which abounded in the terra-cotta coffins, and in and about the graves, many of them are of most exquisite design, and fill the custodian's house. They are, however, greatly fractured, but are capable of easy repair.

I show one gathered by myself from the coffin in a recently opened tomb, on which the lime filtration has so filmed the fractured parts after two thousand years that, without dissolving away the lime, the edges cannot be brought to meet accurately together, and it bears distinct evidences of having been dropped by the mourning friend into the coffin before the final sepulchral rite was finished.

These potsherds are so abundant there that a barrowful could easily be gathered. They are uncared for by the custodians, because they are not examples of sufficient importance for museum purposes.

I accept Mr. Gardiner's interpretation. It is an example of an artistic and civilised people, who probably synchronize with the barrow and mound builders of Great Britain, and it serves to confirm Mr. Langton's views, that in pre-Christian days images, potsherds, flints, and pebbles were thrown into the grave during burial, and that the throwing of earth into a grave at a modern interment is only a survival of a custom which formerly caused the immolation of countless victims to the manes of the dead.

MEMORIAL BRASSES OF SIR EDWARD FITTON AND DEAN ROBERT SUTTON IN ST. PATRICK'S, DUBLIN.

BY FRANK RENAUD, M.D., F.S.A.

RUBBINGS from two brasses in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, having recently come into my possession, both of which possess special interest for this Society, each one bearing upon a chapter of Cheshire history, I have thought it incumbent on me to exhibit them to the members, making at the same time some brief observations regarding their significance.

One rubbing is from the brass monument of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, who was sent into Ireland by Queen Elizabeth, to fulfil the duties of first president of the provinces of Connaught and Thomond, where he died, and received the rites of sepulture in the Cathedral of St. Patrick. Thus far, the facts are established ones in Cheshire history; but the pictorial heading on the brass adds one or two additional details. On the heraldic right Sir Edward is represented kneeling before an altar, with hands joined in supplication, and reading from an open

book on the altar table. Behind him, in like attitudes of devotion, there are nine sons; an armorial shield of four quarters, impaling a like number of the Northumberland quarterings, is figured above the heads of these children. Those for Fitton are respectively Orreby, Siddington, Bechton, and Fitton; and those for Northumberland are Harbottle, Welwick, Monbouchier, and Charon.

On the left side, and kneeling in a like attitude of devotion, and habited in Elizabethan costume, is Sir Edward Fitton's wife, behind whom, six daughters are represented. Above them the shield of arms of Warburton of Arley, with quarterings, is displayed. From the mouths of the two principal figures a scroll proceeds with the following pious ejaculation: "Glorify thy name, hasten thy kingdome, comforte thy flock, confound thy adversaries." Below this composite pictorial design, the following inscription is written in black letters, which, though found in Dr. Ormerod's *Cheshire*, will bear repeating: "Sir Edward Fiton of Gawsworth in the counte of Chester in England knight was sent into Ireland by quene Elizabeth to serve as the first President of her highnes' counsell within the provinces of Connaght and Thomond who landing in Ireland on the ascention day 1569 AD: 12th Elizabeth lyved there in the rome aforesaid till michaelmas 1572 AD: Elizabeth 14th and then that counsell being dissolved and he repayring into england was sent over againe in marche next following as Threasawer at Warres vice threasawer and Generall receyver w^in^ the realme of Ireland and hath here buried the Wyef of his youth Anne the second daughter of S^r^ peter Warburton of Arsley in the county of Chester knight who were borne in on(e) yere viz: he the last of march 1527 and she the first of maye in the same year and were maried on Sonday next after Hillaries daye

1539 being the 19 daye of Ianuarie in the 12 yere of their age and lyved together in true and lawfull matrymonie just 34 yeres for the same Sonday of the yere wherein they were maried the same Sonday 34 yeres following she was buried though she faithfully departed this lyef 9 daies before viz: on Saturdaie y^e^ 9 daie of Januarie 1573 in w^ch^ tyme god gave them 15 children viz: 9 sonnes and 6 daughters and now her body slepeth under this stone and her soule is retourned to God y^t^ gave y^t^ and there remayneth in kepinge of Christe Jesus her only saviour. and the said ser Edward dep'ted this lyef the thirde daie of July ao dn'o 1579 and was buried the xxj daie of septe'ber next folowing whose fleshe also resteth under the same stone in assured hope of full and p'fecte resurrection to eternall lyef through Christe his onely saviour. and the said Ser Edward was revoked home into England and left this land the —— daye of —— anno domini —— beinge the —— yere of his age."

From the Irish State papers, domestic series, I have been enabled to gather together some notices of Sir Edward Fitton's official proceedings and chequered career during the ten years he acted there as Queen Elizabeth's trusted representative, first as President of Connaught and Thomond and subsequently as her majesty's vice-treasurer and receiver-general for wars, which may be epitomised as follows: In 1568, Cecil wrote to Sir Henry Sydney, the then lord deputy, that Sir Edward Fitton was talked of as likely to be appointed president; and in the early part of next year he received his formal commission at the hand of Lord Burghley, and was ordered to take up his residence at Athlone, whither Cecil accompanied him in June. Within a year from this time Athlone was assaulted by the Earl of Desmond,

and amongst other internecine acts "houghed many of the President's horses," whereupon Fitton requested that at least two hundred and fifty foot soldiers and one hundred cavalry might be sent to him from England, adding that "justice was fruitless without power to bridle the insolent." In June of this same year he was wounded in one of his many encounters with the insurgents. At the expiration of two years from the date of appointment he grew disheartened with constantly recurring scenes of disorder and violence, and solicited his recall; but Justice Fitzwilliams having reported to Burghley that "President Fitton was a wise and sober man, not moved with passion, one who loved to do justice severely, and would for no respect offend his conscience," this application was overruled, though twice renewed.

In the year following, 1572, the Scots and rebels made a combined attack on Athlone, and succeeded in burning it to the ground, only the abbey steeple in which the stores were kept being saved. The garrison retreated to it and defended it. This happened in June, and, in July, Sir Edward Fitton, suspecting Lord Clanricarde and his sons of secret treachery, took the high-handed step, on his sole responsibility, of committing his lordship a prisoner to Dublin Castle, without consulting the then lord deputy, or vouchsafing to assign a reason for so acting. Possibly, decisive action in an emergency was more easy to initiate than to justify in the absence of direct facts, though subsequent events rather favour an impression that no great love was lost between the President of Connaught and the then Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam. But, be this as it may, the deputy forthwith wrote to Elizabeth telling the queen he considered such conduct on Fitton's part a stain on his character, and petitioned for his recall, praying likewise that the offence

might be purged. Placed thus between two fires, and yet trusting the president, Elizabeth acted with her characteristic prudence and firmness, telling Fitton that she marvelled at his proceedings, and how much she misliked he had written so little of his doings. She then wrote and told her lord deputy how much she disliked his quarrel with Fitton. In the sequel, Sir Edward exhibited articles of treason against Clanricarde, and there the matter ended for the time being. At the close of the year, Fitton repaired to England, as is stated on his monumental brass, when the queen appointed him her new treasurer, sending money by him towards defraying the cost of subduing a rebellion in Leinster, ordering him to take charge of the double office of vice-treasurer and treasurer at wars within ten days of his arrival in Ireland, and to take up his residence once more at Athlone. The Earl of Desmond and his brother accompanied Sir Edward from England, and were committed to his keeping at the queen's command.

In January, 1573-4, Lady Fitton died, but of this more presently. In June a further and serious discord arose between the treasurer and lord deputy, which had its origin in the murder of one of Sir Edward Fitton's gentlemen, who, in a fray, had "broke his adversary's head," which murder Fitzwilliam decided to pass over without meting out due justice. By way of marking his disapproval, Fitton declined to countersign the lord deputy's documents, and "on his haughty refusal to do so," Fitzwilliam committed him to prison. Thereupon Sir Edward wrote to Elizabeth telling the queen that he, being her vice-treasurer and treasurer at wars, was committed prisoner to the common gaol on charge of a supposed contempt, and begged that two gentlemen might be appointed to sift the case to the bottom so

that he might be either cleared by all, or condemned by all.

The queen, being then at Greenwich, again proved equal to the occasion, and answering Fitton told him "how very sorry she was to understand such discords in the Council, that she esteemed the Lord Deputy had acted rather out of zeal to justice than of pride, malice, or stubbornness, but would have Sir Edward repute it praise and honour to have suffered trouble for doing her good service, and that he was to take his room and place as before these troubles."

Thus far Fitton; but in another letter she plainly told the lord deputy and his council "how much she misliked he should be so hasty in giving a general pardon on the slaying of a gentleman, such as she herself would be afraid to grant, lest the blood of a man slain should cry Vengeance on the realm." The letter ended by the queen adding that Sir Edward Fitton only was a true counsellor. The vice-treasurer was released from custody accordingly, and returned to Athlone. But the sore was only half healed over, for three months afterwards Fitton wrote to Lord Burghley saying he had had another unpleasant interview with the lord deputy, and had been sent for to the council. The exact nature of this further misunderstanding does not appear, neither the opinion Burghley formed of its merits, although its nature may be inferred from the lord deputy's reply in which he expressed a wish to be recalled, adding that "having been twice deadly bitten by Fitton, he must for ever be ware of him, & that he was weary of his vain glorious humour and tabering."

In singular contrast with these bickerings Sir Edward was displaying his literary instincts and affording us a glimpse of his theological proclivities, by translating

Luther's lecture on Ecclesiastes in the school of Wittenberg, a copy of which he offered for presentation to Lord Burghley.

The blank spaces for dates on the monumental brass, when Sir Edward Fitton was "revoked home into England," cannot now be supplied with certainty, though the year 1575 may be offered as a reasonable conjecture seeing that Queen Elizabeth (at that time a visitor at Hatfield) is recorded to have held a conversation with her trusted vice-treasurer under an oak in the park.

Considering the turbulent state of Ireland during the years in which our Cheshire worthy held important offices, he appears to have discharged the duties faithfully and diligently, well supported by his sovereign, and her trusted servant Burghley, in writing to whom, on one occasion, he said, "simple is the office that is free from evil tongues;" with which trite but well expressed sentiment leave may now be taken of him.

In the year preceding Sir Edward Fitton's death his brother Francis, husband of the Countess Dowager of Northumberland, had a commission to convey treasure amounting to £5,000 into Ireland, with which he sailed from England on the 10th of August and only arrived in Ireland on the 23rd of October, consuming more than two months on a voyage now accomplished within a few hours.

Alexander, his eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Anne, Countess Dowager of Sussex, a fact left unrecorded in the pedigree. He settled in Ireland.

Of Margaret, one of his sisters, Sir Edward wrote to Cecil, in 1570, entreating him not to deal severely with her, a weak woman, adding that the parson of Englefield was a stumbling block whereby the weak were overthrown and the strong hindered. Margaret, at that date, was

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wife of John Englefield, esquire, of Berkshire; but, being left a widow, she subsequently contracted a second marriage with Francis Warren, of Poynton, from whom she was divorced.* Margaret died in 1612.

It is noteworthy that the shield of Sir Edward Fitton displays the Northumberland impalement instead of that of his wife, albeit his mother was daughter and coheir of Sir Guicard Harbottle, of Northumberland, and his brother Francis married the Countess Dowager of Northumberland, whose arms are represented, or once were, on his tomb in Gawsworth Church.

The direct official connexion of the Fitton family with Ireland did not determine with the treasurer's death on the 6th of July, 1579, for on the 23rd of this same month, Edward Fitton, his son, was reported to Walsingham as thinking himself wronged that his father's office went not by inheritance, although at this time he was holding the appointment of general receiver. Five years later, when no more than thirty-five years of age, he had been knighted, and was in debt to Queen Elizabeth in £1,000, and was petitioning her majesty for allowance for his house and demesne of Athlone (which his father had previously enjoyed), praying that some consideration should be had for his charges in providing for his journey to Ireland in 1584, and bringing all his furniture to the seaside at a cost to himself and tenants of £300.

In 1586, himself being a justice of Cheshire, he met his fellow justices, and endeavoured to induce them to take part in the peopling of Munster. As a result, seventeen

* Exchequer depositions, 45th Elizabeth, November 19th: Attorney-General, plaintiff; Francis Englefield, defendant. Subject matter touching the divorce of Margaret and Francis; Margaret, aunt to Sir Edward Fitton, knight, married to John Englefield, deceased, and afterwards to Francis Warren, son of Sir Edward Warren, knight, of Poynton.—Thirty-eighth Report, page 450.

seigniories in Tipperary were allotted to Sir Charles Hatton, Sir Rowland Stanley, and himself, with power to hold courts-baron; and soon afterwards, when Sir John Norreys was president, he raised a troop of twenty-five horsemen, out of a tale of six score enrolled for the defence of Munster, of which he was president.

The following account of the ceremonial observed at the funeral of Lady Fitton, extracted from the MSS. of Bishop Sterne, is printed in Mr. William Monck Mason's history of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and exhibits the great state in which it was conducted, as best befitting Sir Edward's official position:—

"The order in the presyding for buriall of the Worshipful Lady Fytton, on Sonday, bein the 17 day of Ianuary Anno 1573.

"Fyrst, sirteyne youmen to goo before the penon wyth the armes of Syr Edwarde Fytton and his wyfe's dessessed; and next after them the penon borne by Mr. Rycharde Fytton, second son to Syr Edward Fytton and Lady, his wyfe dessessed, and sarten gentillmen servants to the sayd Syr Ed. Fytton; then the gentill-hossher and the Chapplens, and then Ulster King of Armes of Ireland, weryng his mornying goune and hod, wyth his cote of the armes of Ynglande. And then the corpes of the sayd Lady Fytton, and next after the corps, the Lady Brabason who was the principall morner, bein lyd and assisted by Syr Rafe Egerton, Knyght, and Mr. Fran. Fytton Esq. brother to the sayd Syr Edwarde; and next after her, Mistress Agarde, wyfe to Mister Fran. Agarde; then Mrs. Chaloner wyfe to Mr. Iohn Chalenor; then Mrs. Dyllon; then Mrs. Bruerton, beyng the iiij murners. Then Sir Edward Fytton goying bytwene the Archebysshoppe of Dublyn and the bysshoppe of Methe; then Sir John Plunkett, chefe Justice of Ierland; then Master Dyllon

beyng the chefe Baron; then Mr. Fran. Agarde and Mr. Iohn Chalenor wyth other men to the number of xiiij gentyllmen; then sarten other gentyllwomen and maydens, morners to the number of viij; and then the Mayor of Dublyn, wyth hys brytherne the schyreffes and Aldermen; and the poure folks vj men on the one syde of the corse, and vj woumen on the other syde. And so comyng to the Churche of St. Patryke, where was a herse prepared; and when they cam to the herse, the yomen stode, halfe on the one syde and halfe on the other; the penon bered stood at the fette of the corps; then the corps was layd upon a payer of tressels within the herse; and then the iiij morners were brought to ther places by Ulster, Kyng of Armes aforesayd; the chef morner was brought to her place at the hede of the corps, and so the herse was closed; and the tow assistans set uppon tow stowles without the rayles. And then the sarvyse was begon by the Bysshope of Methe, and after sarvyse, there was a sermon made; and the sermon endyd, the company went home to the howse of the sayd Sir Edw. Fytton; and the corpse was buryed by the reverent father the Bysshope of Methe, and when the corps was buryed, the clothe was layd agayne upon the trestylls wythin the herse, which was deckyd wyth scochyons of armes in pale of hys and her armes; and on the morrow the herse was sett over the grave, and the penon set in the wall over the grave. And Ulster, Kyng of Armes, had v yardes of fyne blake clothe for his lyvery, and 50s. sterlyng for hys fee, and the herse wyth the cloth that was on the corse, wyth all the furnyture there of the herse."

It might be reasonably supposed that, after the burial of this early-wedded and prolific offshoot from the Cheshire house of Arley with such befitting honours and

observances, nothing more would remain to be told. On the contrary, murmurings arose between the vicars-choral of the cathedral against Ulster king of arms, who claimed and carried off the valuable materials of which the hearse was composed as his perquisite. The battle raged for four years, neither was the question of prerogative settled until a court was constituted and a lengthy decree promulgated, signed by no less than ten distinguished arbitrators, who, after conference with the heraldic authorities in London, determined the question in favour of Ulster, who was declared to have the position and privileges in Ireland as the king of arms enjoyed in England. Finally, they declared that the above rule should be a standing observance in all future cases of dispute.

Under date October 8th, 1687, there is an entry in the cathedral register to the effect that Lady Fitton, wife to *Alexander* Fitton, lord chancellor of Ireland under James II., was buried.

The other brass relates to, and assists towards the elucidation of, a vexed question in connection with the heraldic insignia and descent of the family of Sutton of Sutton in Cheshire, the most famous member of which was Sir Richard Sutton, knight, the joint founder with Dr. William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, of Brasenose College, Oxford. This brass is headed with the figure of an ecclesiastic kneeling and in the act of prayer, saying, "In Thee, O Lord, have I put my trust," etc. The cypher R.S. is drawn on each side of the effigy, intertwined with skilfully-knotted cords, and the same is repeated at the sinister top in front of the decanal chair. On the corresponding dexter side a rampant lion is displayed queue fourchée on a shield, parti per fesse, colours counterchanged. The black letter inscription reads:

"Orate pro anima magistri Roberti Sutton hujus ecclesie cathedralis non immerito decani qui hujus nostre mortalitatis diem clausit extremum in dominice incarnacionis millelimo quingentesimo xxviij°, et mensis Aprilis die primo, et sepultus est sub hoc magno marmoreo lapide coram domini patrici ymagine in secundo gradu abimino altari situato. Cujus anime propiecetur Deus. Amen."

The chief features of interest in this monumental record are centred in the armorial bearing engraved upon it, and in the date of this Dean Sutton's death in 1528. It is partially admitted that evidence of the direct descent of the family of Sutton, of Sutton, in Macclesfield Forest, ended with the death of John Sutton, whose post-mortem record is dated in 1494-5, 10th Henry VII. It has also been inferred that Sir William Sutton, Master of Lazarus, in Leicestershire, who died in 1491, had issue male, and was inter alia, father of John who succeeded to the Sutton estates as nearest of kin, and of Richard who subsequently and jointly with Bishop Smith, of Lincoln, founded Brasenose College at Oxford. Such, at least, was the conclusion of the Rev. Ralph Churton, biographer of the lives of these joint worthies; and such was the opinion of Dr. Ormerod after carefully collecting the evidence at his disposal. Per contra, Mr. Helsby, in the second edition of Ormerod's *History of Cheshire,* believed the continuity in descent to have been uninterrupted, and has confidently asserted that John and Richard were sons of John Sutton, who died in 1472, 12th Edward IV. This contention he bases on an official record in the thirtieth volume of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, published in 1869, wherein it appears (page 135) that Richard Sutton was son and heir-apparent of John Sutton, in the 12th Henry VIII., 1520. However conclusive this evidence may appear, it is nevertheless open to cavil, inasmuch as

it does not invalidate the contention that the aforesaid John was the eldest son of the Master of Lazarus, and, if so, the opinions entertained by Mr. Churton and Dr. Ormerod hold good partially. Few things are more misleading than presumptive inferences in matters of family descent, and genealogists are apt to attribute errors to contemporary heralds when they fail to make facts accord with preconceived notions; it follows, nevertheless, that, when direct testimony either fails, or is called in question, circumstantial evidence alone remains for a summing up.

That this seeming digression may be germane to the present inquiry, it is necessary to refer again to the armorials on the Dean of St. Patrick's brass, because here also confusion has arisen, and blame has been cast on the heralds. Dr. Ormerod, quoting from Glover, says that up to the year 1580 the Sutton family, of Sutton, only used the official coat of royal forestry, viz., argent, a chevron between three bugle horns stringed sable; but that, after this date, the lion queue fourchée was allowed to take precedence as a first quarter, a formal claim to this effect having been preferred by the then representative. Per contra, Mr. Helsby endeavours to strengthen his contention by showing that the said lion was displayed in conjunction with the bugle horns in the year 1547 on a window in Mitton Church, Cheshire. It must, however, be allowed that, although this latter date is thirty-three years earlier than when the heralds confirmed the same, it does not follow that the lion bearing was not used and claimed antecedently by the successors and next of kin to him in whom the break in direct descent is inferred to have happened.

So far from this lion being a novel incorporation, evidence exists that it was a recognised possession of

several members of the Cheshire family of Sutton, who were more or less closely allied to the parent stock. The earliest mention made of it is in the reign of Edward II., in the roll of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, wherein it appears as the cognizance of Sir Richard Sutton, viz., "de or, a lion rampound de vert;" and as "d'or a un lyone de verd a un chevron de goulys" for Sire Iohan de Soittone; and once more as "de or od le chef de goules a un lion rampand de azure," for Sire Iohn de Sottone. Thus early are two distinct marks of cadency recorded. Dean Purey-Cust, in his Historic Notices of York Minster, shows that the official coat only was used in this same reign by Sir Richard Sutton, of Sutton and Worksop, as displayed in glass on the seventh window of the north aisle of the choir, being "Argent a *fesse* between 3 bugle horns stringed sable;" and that it records the marriage of Agnes, his daughter, to Sir Jeffrey Luterel. In a roll, dated *circa* 1300, Sir John de Sutton is found using a shield "per chief vair and or a lion rampant gules."

The Sutton family of Berkshire bore "or a lion rampant vert oppressed with a fesse argent."

In the reign of Henry VI. the Suttons of Over Haddon, Derbyshire, a junior branch of the Suttons of Sutton, bore "or a lion rampant double queued vert."

The family of Sutton of Dudley, although they commonly used the cross patence for Malpas, were equally entitled to bear or, a lion rampant, double queued vert; and these armorials are displayed on the ceiling of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, quarterly with Malpas, for Sir Edward Sutton, of Dudley.

Then we find the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral displaying the same lion on a shield parti per fesse, colours counterchanged, in the reign of Henry VIII. Thus, concerning the ancient usage, and the minor

variations of this doubly tailed lion, the evidence is overwhelming in respect of every branch of the Sutton family save that of Sutton of Sutton, regarding whom only there exists no testimony that it was ever employed anteriorly to the reign of Henry VIII., and then only after the real or inferred break in direct descent, when the collateral branch who succeeded introduced it as of right.

For further approximation towards the solution of this genealogical problem, it is very needful to scrutinise all the further extant historical evidence, in which the founder's will plays an important part, an exact copy of which is given in Mr. Churton's life of Sir Richard Sutton. In this document the testator exhibits his relative kinship to the then possessor of the Sutton estates, viz., Sir John Sutton, who was married and had a son when this will was made in 1523. Without naming the place for his burial, the founder bequeathed profits of lands *purchased* by him in Cheshire for masses either in Macclesfield or Sutton in trust to his *cousin*, John Sutton, and his heirs. Next he made a bequest of lands in Cheshire to his *nephew*, John Sutton of *Sutton*. These clauses in the will make it manifest that there were two persons bearing the same Christian names standing in the relationship to the testator of nephew and cousin. That these terms were not employed convertibly to one individual, as was then not unusual, is made certain from another bequest of wearing apparel to each of their wives. The nephew's identity and position being too plain to call for further comment, it only remains to identify that of the cousin.

In pursuing this inquiry, the recognisance rolls afford some assistance, and show family divergences, in the immediate vicinity of Macclesfield. In the thirty-ninth report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records (p. 252, and also in the twentieth, p. 29) it is stated that in the

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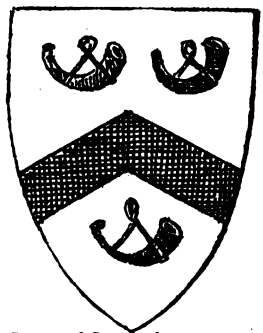

Sutton of Sutton, forester-coat as borne till the year 1580.

2

Sir Richard Sutton.

3

Sir John Sutton.

4

Sir John Sutton.

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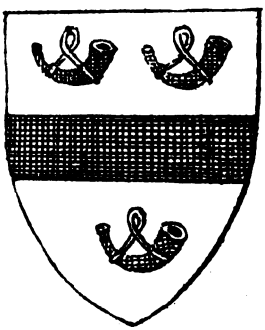

Sir Richard Sutton of Sutton and Worksop.

6

Sir John Sutton.

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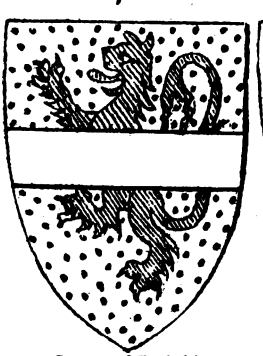

Sutton of Berkshire.

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Robert Sutton, Dean.

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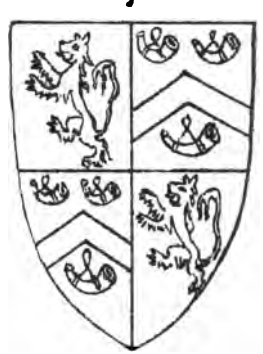
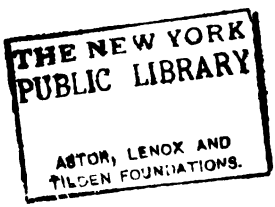


Sutton of Sutton, as borne subsequently to 1580.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7th Henry VIII., 1516, *John* Sutton and his heirs had licence to impark lands from Gawsworth as far as Macclesfield Mills, *i.e.*, to the south of Macclesfield.

Then, in the thirty-ninth report, p. 253, *George* Sutton and his heirs had licence to enclose common lands adjacent to Macclesfield Forest, together with a grant of the park and mills of Macclesfield, which grants begun where those of *John* Sutton ended.

With such a near family relationship, with contiguity of landed possessions, may it not be permissible, in the absence of direct evidence, to infer that John, the cousin named in the will, was son of the above George Sutton?

One more scrap of presumptive evidence remains to show that a break in direct descent of Sutton did occur, for in the 19th Henry VIII. Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, and others (see thirtieth report, p. 141) brought an action against John Sutton for a recovery of Sutton manor. Without attaching much importance to this legal fact or fiction, and to stand on more solid ground, it is in evidence (see Churton, quoting from Harl. MSS.) that Richard Sutton, son of Sir John, who was elder brother of the founder, affirmed at the interview with the heralds, when he claimed to have the lion quartered with the official coat, that the Master of Lazarus was his grandfather, than whom none could have a much better foundation for making such an assertion; whilst the mere circumstance of Glover, the herald, having deemed it necessary to ask this information is, *pro tanto*, corroborative evidence that Richard Sutton was grandson of the Master of Lazarus, nephew of the founder of Brasenose College, and hence that a break in direct descent did take place after the death of John Sutton in the reign of Henry VII.

From all the above it would appear that Sir William

Sutton, master of Lazarus, in whatever degree of consanguinity he may have stood to Sir John Sutton, who died 10th Henry VII., bore the lion coat for arms, and that his eldest son John, who succeeded to the Sutton estates, had the like claim, as had his children, and their offspring afterwards.

From out of this intricate maze of conflicting evidence, two things stand prominent, first, Richard Sutton's affirmation that the Master of Lazarus was his *grandfather*, and, second, that if the founder had not been brother to Sir John he would not have designated John's son as his *nephew*. My conclusion, therefore, is that the weight of direct and circumstantial evidence goes to show that Mr. Churton, and Dr. Ormerod following him, were right; and that not only did a break in descent occur, but also that Sir John Sutton, eldest son of the Master of Lazarus, was the first representative of the family at Sutton who quartered the lion with the official coat of forestry.

But the real gist of the inquiry centres in a laudable desire on the part of Cheshire antiquaries, and others disconnected with the county palatine, in ascertaining, by all available methods, the exact parentage of him to whom Oxford University owed so much, and to whom students from Cheshire are yet bound in a debt of such deep gratitude.

Returning once more to the dean's brass, Mr. Mason *(History and Antiquities of St. Patrick's Cathedral)* says this Robert Sutton was elected Archdeacon of Dublin in 1498, and Dean of St. Patrick's in 1527; and he consequently held this latter dignity for one year only, which year, as appears from the procter's account, he spent in England. Mr. Mason adds that the dean bequeathed his estates in land to his nephew, William Sutton, son of his

brother Lawrence, from whom it descended to his grand-nephew, John Sutton, who sued out a livery for it in 1535, as appears by letters patent bearing date July 7th, 14th Henry VIII.

That Dean Sutton was only beneficed in Ireland, and had no territorial inheritances in that country, is made moderately certain from an absence of the name of Sutton in Mr. W. Skey's heraldic calender of arms registered in the Herald's Office, of Ireland. The fact of his having passed the last year of his life in England, and that his death occurred four years after that of the founder of Brasenose College is likewise significant, and would seem to imply that he was nearly related to the family of Sutton of Sutton, and, for anything known to the contrary, may have been a yet younger son, as was Laurence, of Sir William Sutton, master of the Military Hospital of Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire.

It is proper to add, in conclusion, that the surcoat in which the founder of Brasenose College is habited in his portrait, an engraving of which is prefixed to Mr. Churton's life of him, is generally understood to have been an after addition.

BURIAL TUMULI IN COUNTY LOUTH, IRELAND.

BY THE REV. ERNEST F. LETTS.

ON the 7th of September, 1893, I was staying at the very hospitable home of Blaney Townley Balfour, Esq., of Townley Hall, about four miles from Drogheda, whose estate embraces the historic site of the battle of the Boyne, and he took me to visit certain prehistoric monuments in the vicinity. The first was the remains of a small stone circle, about four stones only being *in situ*. About two hundred yards from this and in the same field was a large circular fort or camp. The earth ramparts were some ten feet high and the area an irregular circle of about two hundred yards diameter. We then drove on to Dowth, a tumulus of uneven shape but enormous dimensions, surrounded by a circle of monoliths lying end to end, each about the size of a small boat, eight to ten feet long. There were three entrances to the mound, one down a shaft fifteen or twenty feet below ground. On entering we found the passage formed of huge unhewn monoliths, with top stones of gigantic size; in some places these had fallen forward, leaving only space

to crawl under. After proceeding some thirty feet we came upon a domed chamber formed by the stones being placed in a projecting manner till one huge slab completed the top. In the centre of this chamber was a stone dish of oval shape, about four feet across and nine inches deep, raised by a rim above the ground. On three sides of the chamber were recesses from four to six feet deep and some eight feet high; the sides gigantic monoliths, the tops huge slabs. One of these recesses was a winding passage, the entrance so narrow that only the slimmest of our party could enter with difficulty. It ended in about ten yards. Upon most of the stones of the chamber and recesses, and especially upon the stones forming the roof, were figures engraved with a chisel and hammer; they were mostly spiral circles, but here and there lozenges and *zig-zag* patterns. The circles were about a foot in diameter, and the marks were a quarter of an inch deep and rather more wide. No traces whatever of bones or implements could be seen.

Retracing our steps we entered, on a level with the ground and about twenty yards to the east, another passage; this was also very low and narrow, but ended in a similar chamber and recesses. We did not enter the third passage, but were told that it was long and curved, but ended in no chamber yet discovered.

We now drove on about a mile to a second tumulus, more extensive and lofty than the other, called New Grange, passing on our way a hermit's cell of early construction, which had, high up, two circular windows and no door. In shape it resembled a beehive; inside it had recesses for seats, and a sort of "garde-robe" at the back. This New Grange tumulus was perfect in shape, which was that of a circular pyramid or depressed cone. I know not what to compare it to, but could imagine that it is

large enough to enclose the Royal Exchange, Manchester. Although covered with earth the stones of its construction were everywhere visible, and at one time monoliths about the size of an omnibus some ten feet apart surrounded this giant monument. Only four of these, opposite the only entrance at present known, still exist *in situ*. In three places upon the outside surface, and about six feet below the level of the ground, are huge boat-shaped stones, which have their under sides covered with circular inscriptions, but of much larger pattern than those already described, and standing out from the stone, not incised, but like what half the circumference of an inch lead pipe would make. These spirals were united by lozenges making a diaper pattern all over the stone. I could describe one, as it had been turned outwards for that purpose by the Board of Works, who have done all they can to conserve these monuments; the others you had to crawl under. Behind this third stone was the entrance to the tomb, not four feet high. As we entered, a keen wind blew in our faces; whence did it come? The passage, which was even harder to traverse than Dowth, was sixty feet long, and ended in a fine chamber, eighteen feet high to the top stone. Here were three large recesses, and there were numerous fissures between the enormous stones; a rod pushed in ten feet found no resistance, but the wind blew out any light. In all three recesses were stone dishes, which alone seem to have been hewn, and the carvings were very numerous, in some cases so covering the under side of the stones that they were partly obscured by the upright ones upon which they rested, thereby showing that they had been done before the stones were placed in their present position. Another point was that whereas these inscriptions, and perhaps the stone dishes, were evidently done

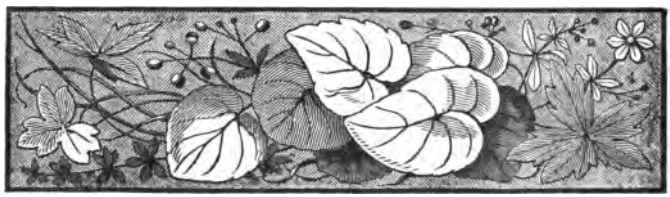
by hammer and chisel, the builders of these mounds seem to have been utterly ignorant of metal tools. They were purely of the Stone Age. In this chamber were two peculiar inscriptions. One took the form of a fern leaf, and the other resembled a Chinese letter, a species of F or T upside down, three I's upon the top of this, with dots, and an O at the top left-hand corner. No one has, I believe, as yet deciphered any of these inscriptions.

Outside the mound, which is a field's distance from the Boyne, are two small barrows, said to be the sepulchres of the horses, and not far off are two solitary dolmans or menhirs, standing by themselves. Four miles on the further side of the river stand the few ruined earth walls and crumbling remains of Tara's mystic halls, and within a mile of New Grange is a third mighty tumulus, called Knowth, which (unless it was rifled by the Danes in the ninth or tenth centuries) has never been opened to this day, no entrance having been discovered in modern times. What hidden treasures may it not contain!*

I leave to abler pens than mine to say who were the builders of these vast mounds and what their purposes. Armies must have formed them; glacier moraines alone could have supplied the quantity of huge water-worn boulder rocks of the mountain limestone, of which they appear to have been built. Many of these stones must have been dragged miles; powerful engines must have been employed, and yet never a stone was shaped or cut, except the dishes, and these curious inscriptions, which to me look like the work and perhaps symbols of a worship of a former age discarded, and by a race of

* In all there are twenty-two tumuli and barrows in this district.

conquerors turned downwards in scorn. Nothing but vague bardish legends give an origin to these mounds, by whom they are ascribed to the Firbolgs, the Tuath de Danauns, or the early Milesian settlers. It would be a very pleasing labour for modern antiquaries to carefully explore Knowth and the other barrows, which have never been opened, and also to endeavour to find out the other passages in New Grange and Dowth, which I feel sure must exist.



CARDINAL LANGLEY'S WORK AT MIDDLETON CHURCH.

BY JOHN DEAN.

ABOUT two years ago I began to take notes, in the course of my reading, on subjects connected with this church. In doing so I had an idea that if I could find time and opportunity to finish it, the notes might possibly be developed into a complete study of the building from an antiquarian point of view. In trying to carry out this object I have been much struck with the remarkable fact that, although there has been a church on this spot for about eight hundred years, there are only two names connected with the building or rebuilding of this edifice of whom we have any certain historical knowledge. One of these was Thomas Langley, Cardinal, Prince Bishop of Durham and Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry IV. (1412), the original founder of Middleton Grammar School; and the other was Richard Assheton, lord of the manor of Middleton in the reign of Henry VIII., and one of the heroes of the battle of Flodden in 1513.

Both these men were natives of Middleton, and it was while pursuing my inquiries as to their life and works that the question suggested itself to my mind, which is the subject of the present inquiry. Many of the members of the Society are aware that the interior of this church contains in various parts remains of the work of former ages which are deeply interesting both to the antiquary and to the historian, some of which carry the mind back to the days of William the Conqueror, while many others, which would be considered ancient almost anywhere else, are here comparatively modern.

In one or two of these I may possibly attempt to awaken your interest on some future occasion, but at the present opportunity there will not be time to do more than take a rapid glance at them, or at such of them as have some sort of bearing on the question which we are met to discuss, viz.—are there any remains of Cardinal Langley's work in the present church at Middleton? In coming to a decision we shall have to be guided almost entirely by structural and architectural considerations, for history will give us no light on the subject. Indeed, I may go so far as to say that there are only two facts that have any connection with this subject that are mentioned in history, and those two facts are the simple ones, viz., that in the year 1412 Cardinal Langley consecrated the new church here, which he had just re-erected at his own cost; and the other is the fact that, a little over a century afterwards, Sir Richard Assheton, after his return from Flodden, in 1513, rebuilt either the whole or a portion of it (in 1524), and it was the fact of the edifice being reconstructed so soon after Langley's time that first set me pondering on the subject.

In a sermon preached by Dr. Durnford, the present nonogenarian bishop of Chichester, in Middleton Church,

on the 11th July, 1869, he used the following words with regard to Langley's church: "The population of the parish must have outgrown the little Saxon or Norman church. That was demolished almost to its foundations, and another was, . . . by the generous piety of a distinguished Churchman, raised in its place. For in 1412, and in the month of August, Cardinal Langley, lord high chancellor of England, and prince bishop of Durham, sprung from the stock of the Langleys of Langley, whose ancient hall still remains in the confines of the township,* came hither to consecrate the new church which he had built at his own cost. It is described in the licence for consecration as 'built of well-hewn stone, with a roof of wondrous beauty,' an offering of this great prelate to his native place." At this point I wish to call particular attention to the date of this building, and also to the circumstances in which and the quarter from whence this eulogy of the new building came.

It was the beginning of the fifteenth century, when Gothic architecture may be said to have reached its zenith. It is true that the most perfect form of Gothic, the Decorated style, was giving way, or had given way, to the Perpendicular style, but it had lost nothing as yet of its majesty and grandeur. Many of the most splendid erections we have, as the choir of York Minster (1361-1405), St. Michael's at Coventry (1395), and Winchester Cathedral, had only been finished a few years, while Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and King's College Chapel at Cambridge, are of a much later date.

Middleton at that time was in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and before Cardinal Langley could conse-

* Pulled down in 1885.

crate the new church it was necessary for him to obtain the licence of the bishop, John Bourghill. It was in giving this permission that the bishop used the words quoted by Bishop Durnford, the original Latin of which is to be found in the following passage from Canon Raines's *History of the Chantries.* In his account of the life of Langley, he says (*Chantries,* page 120): "In 1411 Pope John XXIII. raised him to the rank of cardinal, and he 'was gratified by wearing the red hat.' He took his place in the Sacred College, but did not visit Rome." (This is the pope who was deposed by the council of Constance in 1415.)

"The following year would be a memorable year in the annals of Middleton, when, as Cardinal, Prince Bishop of Durham, and Lord High Chancellor, he obtained permission from John (Bourghill), bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (who, on the 22nd August, 1412, granted and issued a licence to him), to visit and consecrate the church of St. Leonard, at Middleton, in the diocese of Lichfield. 'Quae tam in opere lapideo, quam in tectura arte mirifica et perpolita, vestris sumptibus, de novo totaliter constructa est' (as the bishop states); and also to consecrate, at the same time, two altars in the nave, one dedicated to the B. Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert (now called the Rector's Chapel), and the other to St. Chad and St. Margaret" (now called the Assheton Chapel). The above Latin quotation may be freely translated as follows: "Which, in the well-finished stonework as well as the wonderfully artistic roof, has been newly and wholly rebuilt at your own expense." Some have suggested that these words were used in flattery, and they who made this suggestion justify it by pointing to the rude character of the work as we see it now and asking if such a description could be rightly applied to it. But no one who knows anything of

the subject needs to be told that the style of the present nave proves conclusively that none of it belongs to Langley's times. The Tudor arch (or the flattened four-centre arch), which is the predominating feature of the nave, was not known in his day, and was not introduced for many years afterwards.

On the other hand, we know that when Bishop Bourghill wrote his eulogy of the new church, he must have had in his mind the two principal churches in his diocese. One of these, Lichfield Cathedral, was, and still is, one of the richest specimens of the Early Decorated period. The other, St. Michael's at Coventry, one of the largest and finest of the Early Perpendicular churches, at the time he was writing, had only been finished seventeen years. It was the age of magnificent churches, and the following extract from the late Canon Raines will show that Langley was active in such work: "Cardinal Langley was a great statesman and a great builder. He finished the Galilee in the west end of Durham Cathedral, and assisted in completing the cloisters. He founded schools, one for grammar and the other for music, at Durham, and also a chantry. At Howden, he erected the western gateway and a lodge adjoining. As his arms—paly of six, argent and vert—were on the tower of the old church of Doncaster, he had obviously been a benefactor there, and Middleton now recognises in him her greatest son and a forgotten friend. He was the wise and moderate reformer of all religious and charitable foundations within his diocese, and seems to have possessed the confidence, which he never abused, of all classes. He was an executor or supervisor of the wills of John of Gaunt in 1393, of Bishop Skirlaw in 1403, of Henry IV. in 1408, of Edward, Duke of York, in 1415, and deserves the character of having been a pious,

learned, and munificent prelate." He had a good deal to do with Manchester Collegiate Church.

A man like this, who had risen to some of the highest offices in Church and State to which any subject could aspire, would not be likely to rebuild the church of his native place, the church of his fathers and of his own younger days, except in a style of befitting splendor, and when we find such a description of his work as I have quoted, given by a man who had in his diocese two such splendid structures as Lichfield and Coventry, we may be well assured that if Middleton Church could stand comparison with them it must have been a fine building. Indeed, such a letter, addressed to such a man, would have been insulting if the merits of his work had not fairly called it forth. There are two things in connection with Langley's building that must appear strange to anyone reflecting on the subject. The first is that a structure like this, "built of well-hewn stone," and with a roof of such "wondrous beauty," should require to be again pulled down in little over a hundred years. And yet it was so, for it is certain that the church, as we have it now, is not the work of Langley or of his times. It has been said by one writer that Sir Richard Assheton rebuilt the church in 1524, and it is certain that he did rebuild either the whole or some portion of it, because in the whole church, at least so far as the nave and aisles and chancel are concerned, there is not the slightest trace of the style of architecture that prevailed in the early part of the fifteenth century. The whole of the body of the church is of very Late or Debased Perpendicular, commonly called Tudor, the style of the sixteenth century, when Gothic architecture was on its decline, and may be said to have been degenerating. What could have

been the reason for this second re-edifying of the church?

It has been suggested that the walls may have given way owing to the foundations not being deep enough or firm enough. This is quite possible. We have had many examples recorded of mediæval buildings that have fallen from various causes, some through having had too much weight put on the foundations, some from bad construction, and others from water having been drained from under the subsoil. In this case at Middleton, the foundations are not very deep; the ground is a mound of sand and gravel, and, even if they were sufficiently firm at first, they may have been weakened by the digging of graves too near the walls. At this point I wish to show you something inside, which may help to throw a little light on this part of the subject. If we examine the west wall from floor to ceiling, there are three things that will arrest our attention. (1) The first is, at the top of the wall, and at each end of it, there are straight upright joints where the clerestory walls join up to the walls of the tower, no bond stones having been used to join the two walls together. We shall notice this again when we go outside. (2) The second point is that a considerable portion of the wall above the arch has been covered with plaster, while the walls above it and below it are left bare. (3) The third point is this. Just above this plaster on the south side is a doorway and door, which at the present time cannot be put to any use. Now, why was that doorway made? And, what is the meaning of that plaster?

The answers are as follow: at the time of the restoration, in 1868-69, all that remained of the old plaster was stripped off the walls throughout the church, and this part of the wall was found to consist of rough rubble, and

what was rather remarkable it showed the line of pitch of an older roof, and the plastering was done partly to give the wall a neater appearance and partly to clearly mark out the exact place and pitch of the previous roof. As to the door, if we enter the ringing-room we shall see five steps cut in the thickness of the wall leading up to it, which clearly show that the door was the means of getting on to the old roof. This proves that the tower was standing when the roof was raised by building the clerestories.

We will now return to the rubble walling. It looks rather strange that this sort of work should be placed where it is, with ashlar masonry above it and below it, but the words of Bishop Bourghill, that I have previously quoted, contain a hint that will help us to account for it. He describes the roof as being: "In arte mirifica et perpolita." Those who are acquainted with the architecture of that period need not be told that this description must have meant a groined roof, and if this were so the rubble was never intended to be seen and the groining would cover it out of sight. When we look at the line of the older roof we see that the vault must have been low in proportion to its width, and, therefore, the lateral pressure, or thrust, must have been great, and, if the authorities had begun to dig graves too near the walls, in a loose gravelly soil, it is likely that by the time of Richard Assheton the walls may have begun to show signs of giving way, thus necessitating a reconstruction. This may also have been the reason for building the clerestories and the placing over them of a flat wooden roof instead of a stone groined one, because the wooden roof would not only be very much lighter, but being flat it would give very little thrust, in fact, scarcely any, and therefore the same foundations might be made to serve with safety for

Assheton's building that had been found unsafe for Langley's, and it would have the additional recommendation of being much less expensive. But there is another reason that has been suggested for the rebuilding. We know that the century previous to the Reformation was one in which great industrial and social changes had taken place, and it may be that the population of the parish had again outgrown the accommodation of the church.

If that were so, then this particular time, when Sir Richard Assheton had recently returned from the great and decisive battle which Sir Walter Scott describes as

> Flodden's fatal field,
> Where shivered was fair Scotia's spear
> And broken was her shield,

would doubtless, in accordance with the ideas of those days, be considered a fitting time for its enlargement. Sir Richard, with some other notable men of his county, under Sir Edward Stanley, had, at the head of the Lancashire bowmen, been mainly instrumental in winning the battle, and had thus staved off a great national danger, and what could be a more appropriate thankoffering than the rebuilding on an enlarged scale of the parish church?

At any rate, whatever the cause may have been, he seems to have made this one of his first acts after his return home with the remnant of his followers, and he is recorded to have dedicated his banner to St. Leonard, the patron saint of the church, in the south-east chapel of which it is still carefully preserved.

I now come to the second point in regard to the second reconstruction, and this is the main point that we are met to discuss. If Cardinal Langley's church was of such a splendid character as it was described to be, why was not some portion of it preserved? This

question had exercised my mind for a long time, and it was only lately that I could find an answer to it. We know that there are remnants of Norman work which must be three hundred years older than the work of Langley's men, and it seems passing strange if the later work has all disappeared, when the older work is plainly visible before our eyes. Yet, so far as I know, nobody has ever pointed to any portion of the building, and said, "These ornaments, these mouldings, these canopies, are of the style which was peculiar to the end of the fourteenth and the earlier half of the fifteenth century. They are never found in the work of the sixteenth century, and therefore they must be the remains of Cardinal Langley's church."

The question now comes: Are there any such remains, or not? Let us walk round the building and see. A few moments' thought will suggest to us that the whole of the body of the church might be pulled down and rebuilt without disturbing the tower, so we will commence our examination there, bearing in mind Bishop Durnford's version of the description of the church given by Bishop Bourghill. "It is described in the licence for consecration as being 'built of well-hewn stone, with a roof of wondrous beauty.'" On looking closely at the west end of the south clerestory wall, we see that it runs flush with the south face of the south-east buttress of the tower, but the wall and the buttress are not bonded together, and if we go to the north side of the tower the same thing is to be observed; neither of the two clerestories are bonded in with the tower. We saw this when we were inside, but there is something else which we could not then see. If we look at the lower part of the west end walls of the aisle, we find that the tower walls and the aisle walls are bonded together, and this is another piece of evidence that the clerestories are

later than the tower. This view is borne out by an examination of the tower itself. If we view it apart from the church, it might be assigned to any part of the fifteenth century, or even later still. The battlements are not here to give us any idea of their original pattern and style, as they have been cut away to form footings for the wooden steeple. There are remnants of two gargoyles on each of the north and south sides, but they are so far decayed as to be unrecognisable. The two windows facing west have more character. They have a little Perpendicular tracery, and the shape of the arched heads is the segmental drop arch, which indicates an earlier date than the windows of the aisles, which, with one exception, are of the Tudor form of arch, which is drawn from four centres. The two western buttresses project diagonally north-west and south-west, but the eastern ones are at right angles with the north and south walls. None of the above points tell us anything decisive as to the date of the tower, but when we examine the masonry, and compare it with that of the rest of the building, we are at once struck with a remarkable contrast between the two. The walling of the whole of the body of the church is of a very rude character. The stones are of all sizes, very roughly tooled, and very little trouble has been taken in squaring them; the courses are irregular and random, and the joints very thick, in some places wide spaces have been filled with mortar to save labour. It has all the appearance of old material used up in rebuilding, and may almost be classed as rubble work.* The walls of the tower, on the contrary, are good ashlar.† Their general

* "Many of the stones are not laid on their natural or quarry bed perhaps because the beds looked better than the faces."—S. GRUNDY.

† "And a very much greater proportion on their quarry or natural bed, and more carefully and better selected stone."—S. GRUNDY.

appearance shows that the stonework is in better repair than many other parts of the church. This comparatively good condition is no doubt partly owing to the stone being in large blocks, and laid on its natural bed, and therefore a better quality of the same stone, and also that the work being all plain, it would be easy to repair it bit by bit as it decayed. We see that process going on now, and I do not doubt that the window heads and their springers, and other parts, not being as symmetrical, accurate, and perfect in their present appearance as they ought to be, is owing to the repairs having been done by careless or incompetent workmen. The stones in the walls are mostly of a large size, and have the appearance of having been originally well squared and well dressed. The joints are close and well bedded, and the courses straight and regular. But on the north side of the tower there is a point which, when once noticed, will not be forgotten, and which goes far to settle the question, as to whether this stonework belongs to Langley's time or to a later date. I previously stated that the eastern buttresses of the tower project at right angles to the walls. That is, they project north and south. To be strictly accurate, I ought to explain that they only show themselves as buttresses above the west end walls of the aisles, of which, lower down, they form a part. The south clerestory wall, however, goes directly east from the tower, running flush with the south face of the buttress, but the north clerestory wall is built in continuation of the buttress for about five feet northwards, before it turns to the east. Notice here the wall is not bonded with the buttress; so that here, from the top of the aisle roof to the top of the clerestory wall, we have a straight unbonded perpendicular joining, and—here comes the point—the bottom end of this joining,

that is the top of the aisle wall, is the starting-point of an irregular and broken line of demarcation, which extends diagonally from the tower buttress at the top of the wall to about the middle of the wall at the bottom. On the tower side of this line the masonry is plainly a continuation of that of the tower, while that on the north side of the line is of a very rude description. It can only be classed as rubble in comparison. The masonry of the aisle walls and of the clerestory above has the appearance of having been done all at once, showing that the clerestories must have been erected at the same time as the rebuilding of the nave and aisles, as I conjectured was likely to be the case, and gave a reason for it when we were inside. The junction between the aisle and the tower is plainly and unmistakably one which has been made at a rebuilding of the church. The stonework of the tower, making allowances for the effects of time and injudicious repairs, answers to the description of "well-hewn stone," which is one of the things that we are looking for, and when we take everything into account, there can be no reasonable doubt that the tower was standing when the nave and aisles were rebuilt, and the clerestory added, and, as it is impossible to imagine that there would be two towers erected in one century, we are driven to the conclusion that this is Cardinal Langley's tower, though much defaced by time and tampered with by man. This, then, may fairly be considered to be a portion of the work described as "in opere lapideo perpolita;" let us now see if we can find any which will answer to the words "in tectura arte mirifica." We will continue our search by going eastwards. There is nothing on the north side of the building worthy of notice except its decayed condition and its very inferior workmanship, which gives one the idea that when it was

built good workmen must either have been scarce or they had ceased to take a pride in their work. There is certainly not a trace of the fifteenth century work here, and the impression left on the mind after a thorough examination is that they who have since had the duty of repairing it have been very careless about it.

Passing on we come to the east window, which was put in by Dr. Durnford in 1847, when he rebuilt the east wall and a part of the chancel. The window in the old wall was a debased or four-centre one, with a transom, but no tracery. This is a point that I may perhaps mention again on some future occasion. At present we must pass on, and round the corner we come to the curious looking, low-roofed vestry, and the south side of the church. It only requires a glance here to perceive that, although the general character of the architecture and walling is the same as the north side, the style and finish of the work itself, at least so far as the porch and parapets of the aisle and vestry are concerned, are of a much more pretentious class. This fact, in itself, is not very remarkable, because this difference of treatment between the north and south sides is very common in mediæval churches, but in this case it has an important bearing on our inquiry, as we shall see further on. The ornamentation seems to have been confined to the lower part of the edifice, viz., the vestry, the porch, and the parapet of the aisle, the clerestory being quite plain. The first point to be noticed about the vestry is the lowness of the roof, as compared with the other parts of the building. This is caused by the floor being sunk considerably below the level of the church floor, though why it should be so is hard to say. The second point is that the ornamental carving of the parapets commences at the junction of the vestry with the chancel, and is

continued along the whole of this south side until it comes to the junction of the aisle with the tower. The ornamentation consists mainly of an ogee moulding continued all round the battlements of the parapet, the panels thus formed on the faces of the merlons being filled with shields and quatrefoils. Beneath these is a weather mould or dripstone, and between the two is a broad band of rounded and pointed quatrefoils, alternating with each other. In the cove, or hollow, on the underside of the dripstone over the Assheton Chapel, are a number of carved ornaments, among them being the boar's head couped, the crest of the Asshetons, the mullet, etc.

The mullet shows that some portion, at least, of the carving must have been done during the Assheton period; but the workmanship is very unequal, the foliated work is much ruder in some parts than in others, as if the work had been carved by different hands, and in some places the ornamentation has been so badly set out that narrow spaces have had to be filled up by cutting rude ornaments in them of a mongrel character. The preservation of some parts is better than that of others, as if the work had been done at different times. The two windows of the Assheton Chapel, and also those of the Rector's Chapel, are of the three-centre or half elliptic shape of heads, and all the windows of the aisle are of the Tudor shape. This shape of arch is peculiar to Late Perpendicular work. It is never found in the earlier styles. The earliest dated example, according to Parker, is about the year 1435,* and, therefore, wherever it occurs, unless it is an insertion of later date than the rest of the building in which it is seen, it may be taken as a certain sign that the edifice itself is not earlier than the fifteenth century. In the present case, the tale told

* Fotheringay Church.

by the shape of the arches is confirmed by the mouldings and featherings, and these again by the masonry. They are all of very rude workmanship, and evidently very late in date. They are diametrically opposite in character to that well-hewn stone and artistic carving of which we are in search. So far, then, we have not been very successful, except with regard to the plain work in the tower. We have looked all round the exterior of the building, and there is now nothing left but the porch.

This porch is in a very advanced state of decay, but no one can look at it long without seeing that it will repay a most careful study. A correspondent of one of the Manchester papers, in the month of August, 1889, declared it to be "as fine a specimen of its style as can be found in this county, or perhaps out of it." Since then, so accomplished an ecclesiologist as Canon Andrew has frequently spoken of it to me, and others, in the highest terms of admiration, and on the 5th November last he went so far as to say that he had "never seen a finer composition in his life." I may say for myself that I had long held this same opinion, but I was distrustful of my own judgment, and was afraid of expressing it to others. However, after this declaration from such a quarter, I venture to think that most good judges, if they will make a careful examination of its general design and its various parts, and compare the work with dated examples which may be seen elsewhere, and with the descriptions of standard writers, will agree with the opinion just quoted. The stonework is so far crumbled away that it requires a very careful scrutiny to make out the details, and it was whilst I was trying to realize in my mind what its original appearance must have been, before time had laid his "effacing fingers" so deeply and heavily upon it, that I first awoke to the full significance

of the fact that the style is not Tudor, like all the work of the nave and aisles. It is more like Late Decorated than Tudor, and, as a matter of fact, it is distinctly Early Perpendicular. In other words, it is in the style of the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century, the time of Cardinal Langley! This discovery (for it was one to me) led me to look again at the carving of the parapets of the aisle, and I found that though the use of the mullet showed that some of the ornamentation belonged to the Assheton period, yet much of it is of a much superior workmanship, and the explanation of what had often puzzled me burst upon my mind. I have previously mentioned, that though we have in various parts of the interior undoubted remnants of a church which existed three hundred years before that of Cardinal Langley, remains which we are able to identify by the style of the mouldings and ornaments, no one has, to my knowledge, pointed out any relics of the sculptured work which adorned the later edifice, which we should naturally expect to be more likely to be preserved.

In order to show the prevailing ideas on this point, I may mention that in October, 1891, I had a conversation in Manchester with an architect who had known the church for many years, and he gave it as his opinion that the porch was the last part of the edifice to be built. His reason for thinking so was a good one as far as it went, viz., that the porch is an independent erection; it is not bonded with the walls of the aisle.

It required an effort for me to go dead against the opinion of an experienced architect, and those I am addressing may think that it savours of presumption. But I cannot think that he had gone deeply into the question or thoroughly studied it, and I shall try to show that this

porch, unless we are to disregard all the evidence to be gathered from style and construction, must be considered to be a veritable relic or remnant of the church which was consecrated by Cardinal Langley in the year 1412.

Although I have been familiar with the place from childhood, I had never heard of this idea before, and I feared at first to entertain it; but I soon began to look round to see if I could find other evidence for or against the theory. It was while I was doing this that I first noted the following facts: (1) The porch is a separate erection; the walls of the porch are not bonded with those of the aisle. (2) The side walls of the porch are of well-worked stone, laid in regular courses of ashlar, in striking contrast to the rude wallwork of the aisle to which it is attached.* (3) The plinths and the surbase mouldings of the aisle and those of the porch are on different levels. The mouldings of the aisle are stopped at the porch, and those of the porch are stopped at the wall of the aisle. These facts clearly point to the conclusion that the porch and the church were built at different periods. The question now comes—Which was built first; was the porch built after the church, or was the church built up to the porch, already standing? To a student of mediæval architecture the question only admits of one answer, the style of the porch is sufficient to settle it; but the conclusion to which it points is undeniable by the following structural considerations: (1) If the church had been built first there would have been two more buttresses required between the Hopwood Chapel and the western end of the aisle. There is a buttress at the eastern angle of the chapel, and another

* "The stones are similar in size and workmanship to those of the tower; also sounder stone than the aisle and clerestory walls."—S. GRUNDY.

about fifteen feet from it, but there is not another, or the slightest sign of any having existed, until we come to the western end of the aisle, a distance of forty-two feet. And the reason of their being left out is not far to seek; if the porch was already standing, as I contend that it was, it was just in the place where the two buttresses would otherwise have been required, and would afford all the support that the walls of the aisle needed, without which they could not have stood a day after the putting on of the roof. (2) If the church had been built before the porch, the plinth and the surbase mouldings of the aisle would most undoubtedly have been continued until stopped by the door jambs inside the porch, and when the porch was afterwards erected, the walls of the porch would have been cut so as to fit the mouldings on the walls of the church. Whereas the process was just the contrary; the mouldings and offsets of the church are stopped at the walls outside of the porch, exactly as would happen supposing the church to have been built up to an already existing building. (3) On looking at the parapet of the porch where it joins up to the aisle on the east side, we see that it has been cut away, leaving the pattern of the carved battlement incomplete. These battlements have evidently been repaired and renewed at a later date, and the moulding at the top of the merlon nearest the aisle wall has been carried forward close up to the wall, and the space formerly occupied by the mitred return has been filled up with a bit of plain stone. All this points unmistakably to one conclusion, which is as certain as anything can be of which we have no historical record, and that is that the porch was left standing when Richard Assheton pulled down and rebuilt the aisle, or perhaps the whole church, in 1524, and, as it is inconceivable that there would be two porches in such

a short time as one hundred and twelve years, it follows that it must be the work of the men of 1412.

Next, let us see if the style of the architecture will support the conclusion that we have arrived at from structural considerations. On looking at the embattled parapet we see, as I have before remarked, that the copings and the stonework generally of the parts at and near the top have been renewed at some comparatively recent period. This is evident from the sharpness of the outline of the mouldings, etc., as compared with the crumbled surface of all the work below it, some of which, for instance, the ornaments on the under side of the label, are so far decayed as to be unrecognisable. The same may be said of the initials R. A. A., which are to be seen near the top.

This is evidently an insertion of modern times, though the coincidence of the initials being the same as those of Richard and Anna Assheton has led some people to think that Assheton placed them there. But a little examination will show that this idea cannot be entertained. That the inscription on the parapet of the aisle is Richard Assheton's is undoubted, but when we compare the shape and character of the letters with these initials on the front of the porch, the difference is such that a child would see it, and the state of preservation of one compared with the other shows a contrast quite as great. The inscription on the aisle is so far decayed that in one or two places the letters or figures have literally gone, having shelled off the surface of the stone; whereas the letters on the porch are comparatively sharp and fresh looking. They may possibly be the initials of the mason who did the work, or of the churchwarden in office at the time, but whoever put them there, it was certainly not the man who placed the inscription on the

south aisle, for that is, to all appearance, at least two hundred years older. The arch of the doorway is a low, segmental drop arch, that is, an arch that is drawn from two centres, both below the springing, and in this case so near together that at first sight the arch might almost be taken for a semi-circular one. This kind of arch, according to Parker, is characteristic of Decorated or Early Perpendicular work. The mouldings are not deeply cut, and in that respect they agree with the general character of Perpendicular mouldings, which are mostly shallow and cut on a chamfered plane, as in this case.

On each side of the doorway, outside the jambs, there is a rib, nearly square in section, springing from a plinth or basemould, and carried up to the springing of the arch, where it divides into two. One branch goes over the arch, and forms an ogee hood mould, which is deeply undercut, and the other branch is continued perpendicularly up for about four feet, and forms the casing mould on one side of a deep niche, on each side of the doorway. The figures which doubtless once filled these niches are both gone, but the richly-carved brackets on which they stood are still there, and the canopies are also spared to us, showing the rich and splendid kind of sculpture which once adorned the front of this porch. Below the niches are horizontal tablets or dripstones, and the spaces enclosed between them and the basemoulds, and between the angle buttresses and the doorway, are filled on each side the doorway with large panels with cinquefoil headings. The hoodmould before mentioned runs up to the crown of the arch, but before reaching the crown it again divides into two, one of which turns upwards, forming, as I said before, a complete ogee or compound arched canopy, which is richly crocketed, and terminates

at the top with the usual kind of poppy-head finial. The small triangular panel thus formed over the crown of the doorway arch is occupied by a small, foliated recess or niche, and the spandrels on each side of the arch are filled with trefoil-headed panels, extending on each side to the buttresses at the angles of the porch. These buttresses are doubled at right angles to the walls, and to each other, for the first two stages or offsets, but in the upper portion they are joined together in such a manner as to form one double buttress, which projects diagonally from each of the two angles of the porch. Above the trefoil-headed panels before mentioned is a band of quatrefoils, alternately rounded and pointed. Just above this band is a label, on the underside of which are traces of carved ornaments, which are, unfortunately, so far decayed as to be illegible. This label reaches round to the church wall on each side of the porch, showing itself on the front in three stages, rising by rectangular steps one over the other, and the space between it and the embattled parapet is filled with rounded and pointed quatrefoils. The battlements have a deep and broad ogee moulded coping, which is continued all round the tops and sides of the merlons and the embrasures, and the faces of the merlons are decorated with quatrefoils. It will thus be seen that the whole of the front elevation of this porch was covered with panels, niches, crocketed canopies, and foliated ornament, and the style of the work is distinctly that of the Early Perpendicular period. Many dated examples might be given, but I only need mention New College, Oxford, William of Wykeham's work at Winchester Cathedral, St. Michael's, Coventry, and the choir of York Minster, as containing examples of the work of that period which I have often studied.

In addition to the evidence thus supplied by the style of the ornamentation, we have that which the masonry of the side walls is ready to give us. The stones are large, well squared, and laid in straight and regular courses. The walling is even better than that of the tower, and the contrast between it and the rude and irregular masonry surrounding it is great and striking.* In short, it answers well to the description of the "well-hewn stone" that I have previously quoted. We see, then, that the structural evidence agrees with the architectural style in saying that this porch was left standing when the church was pulled down and rebuilt in 1524. And, further, they are both supported by all the probabilities of the case.

For what reason could there be for pulling it down? It is easy to imagine that during the changes of the century and a quarter that preceded the Reformation the population of the parish may have largely increased, and other reasons may have existed that we can scarcely guess at for rebuilding or enlarging the body of the church, but it is impossible to conceive any reason for the destruction of either the tower or much less the porch; but, on the other hand, the reasons would be strong indeed for allowing such a relic of Middleton's greatest son and greatest benefactor to remain undisturbed in what I believe to have been its unsurpassable beauty.

Bishop Durnford, in a sermon preached at the re-opening services after the restoration of the church in 1869, speaking of the western arch, which had been opened out during the operations, said: "When you look upon that arch, you behold a monument of nearly

* See Mr. Grundy's previous note.

eight hundred years. I say this with perfect confidence, because these stones cannot lie. They tell their own tale to the practised eye with a positiveness and certainty beyond that of historians."

I will apply these words to the stones of the porch. They cannot lie. It requires the experienced and practised eye of the antiquary or ecclesiologist to read aright the tale they have to tell, but to those who know the language, the mute, but none the less eloquent, story revealed by these silent witnesses is plain and certain. The story they tell is this. When Sir Richard Assheton rebuilt the church in 1524, he left the tower and porch standing. The tower and porch that we see before us are the same that Cardinal Langley built and consecrated in the long past days of King Henry IV., and, making allowance for the ravages of time and the ill-judged repairs of incompetent men, we have them substantially as they left the hands of the mediæval builders nearly five hundred years ago. And, further, much of the carved ornamentation on the embattled parapets of the south aisle are as surely the remnants of Langley's building, used up by the men of 1524, as the billets and chevrons in the interior western arch are the remnants of the little Norman church of the eleventh century, used up in a similar manner, and possibly, though not necessarily, by the same men. And the western arch agrees with the tower and porch in telling us that this time-honoured and venerable building has preserved its continuity through all the changes and chances of the centuries since the reign of William Rufus; while in its later aspect as left by the heroic Ashton it still remains as a monument to one of the most glorious battles in our history.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance that I received from a friend who has since passed away, the late Mr. Samuel Grundy, a master mason and builder of long and varied experience, who had charge of the repairs of the church during the latter portion of his life.

THE FAMILY OF MOSLEY AND THEIR BRASSES IN MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

BY REV. E. F. LETTS, M.A.

ABOUT the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign a family sprang into notoriety, in Manchester, which for some two and a half centuries exercised considerable influence over the fortunes of the town, and then ceased altogether to be connected with it. The family was remarkable in having three distinct creations of baronets in it. The senior line failed again and again, but the family was prolific and there were always younger scions ready to take the vacant place, and to this day it flourishes and abounds, though no longer in Lancashire—this was the distinguished family of Moseley, Mosley, or Mousley, who at one time owned no less than seven or eight distinct properties in or about Manchester.*

There are several places named Mossley, one of which is now a town of eighteen thousand inhabitants, between Oldham and Stalybridge. The derivation of the word

* Possessing (1) Hough End, (2) Ancoats Hall, (3) Garratt Hall, (4) Collyhurst Hall, (5) Hulme Hall, (6) Alport Lodge, (7) The Nook; besides tenements in Toad Lane, Deansgate, Fennell Street, Failsworth, Newton, Miller's Lane, Moston, Tib Lane, Collyhurst, and Didsbury.—Mosley Street, Tonman Street, and Every Street were named from the family.

seems to be the field, lei, or ley, on the Moss: the neighbourhood of Mossley is full of quarries, and it would seem that the heraldic charge of the family, three mill picks, was suggestive of the stone-breaking proclivities of some ancestor, especially as we find no connection between Jenkyn Moseley, of Hough End, Didsbury, in 1465, and earlier Mosleys, although Sir Oswald Mosley in his family memoirs says Ernald Moseley held his land under Lady Godiva before the Conquest, but the pedigrees place him *temp.* King John. He had a son, William, who left a daughter named Juliana. She married Sir John, of Bilston, from whom descend the Bilstons of Bilston and the Mosleys of Shropshire. Ernald had also a son named Robert, of whom we know nothing; also a younger son, Oswald or Osbert, which name in later years became the patronymic of the clan. His descendant was Richard, governor of the castles of Wakefield, Sandal, and Conisborough in the time of Edward II. I also find that Sir John de Mosley was rector of the church of Winwick in the thirty-second year of Edward I. (Raines, xxxviii. 237.)

Henry de la Mosiley is witness to a Lancashire deed, *circa* 1300. (Raines, vii., p. 21.) Gilbert Moseley was present at the inquisition post mortem of John Orrell, about the same period, and in 13th Edward IV. Robert Moseley possessed a burgage in Manchester, near the bridge. (*Mosley Fam. Mems.*, p. 1.) These, however, we cannot connect with this pedigree.

The first Moseley whom we can definitely attach to Manchester was Jenkyn, or John, Moseley, who owned Hough End in 1465. His wife is unknown, but she was said to have been an heiress bearing arms. *Or between three eaglets displayed, (proper?) a fess sable.* Their son James was born in 1467, and his son Edward married

Margaret, the daughter of Alexander Elcock, of Stockport, and he died in 1571, at Hough End, leaving three sons—Oswald, Nicholas, and Anthony. We now come to the Elizabethan period, and get to know something of our subjects. Up to this period I do not find that the Moseleys entered much into the history of Manchester; they were not connected with the great families, the Byrons, Traffords, Radcliffes, Hultons, Levers, or Booths, and indeed for some time after this period they do not seem to have been regarded as county people, but rather as successful traders and *nouveaux riches*.

Oswald, the eldest, married, first, Ciceley, daughter of Richard Tipping, of Manchester, merchant, and became boroughreeve of Manchester in 1596; secondly, he married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Dr. Richard Gerard, from whom he bought, or inherited from Sir John Gerard, Kt., in 1595, the Garratt Hall,* a very quaint old residence lying off Brook Street. One gable of this old hall is still standing in the yard of a public-house, and is now used as a forge; an illustration of the existing fragment is given in Mr. Henry Taylor's *Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire*.

On the 8th March, 41st Elizabeth, William, Earl of Derby, granted Alport Park under the name of Nether Alport, with the lodge therein and certain fields called Over Alport, together with other lands which lay between the pales of the said park and the River Irwell, to Sir Randle Brereton, of Malpas, knight, for a term of two thousand years, who immediately disposed of them to Thomas Rowe, of Hartford, in the county of Chester,

* "1596.—Garrat was bought from the Lord Gerrard by Oswald Mosley of Manchester Clothier. The sale was confirmed by Will: Gerrard of Flamberds in the parish of Harrow upon the Hill, in the Co. Middlesex Esq. and Phillip Gerrard of Grays Inn in the said Co."—Barritt's large MS. Cf. also Philips's *Old Halls*, edit. 1893.

yeoman, who also sold his interest therein on the 21st day of May following, to Oswald Mosley, the elder, of Manchester, Esq., Edward Mosley, his nephew, of Gray's Inn, Esq. (afterwards attorney-general of the Duchy of Lancaster), and Adam Smythe, of Manchester, mercer.

In 1602 they divided the property, Edward Mosley* to have Alport Lodge and forty-seven acres, Oswald Mosley twenty-four and a half acres, and Adam Smythe thirty and a half acres.

By his first wife, Oswald had five children: Oswald, Rowland, Samuel, Francis, and Margaret. He died at Garratt Hall in 1621. His will bears date 20th September, 1621. Samuel, his third son, sold the property and went to Ireland in 1631. He also possessed fourteen acres in Alport Fields, leased from Lord Derby. Francis, the fourth son, married Isabel Tipping. There is a curious entry in the *Court Leet Records* (vol. ii., p. 289) about her: "The Jury of this present Leet find great predjudice and Anewsence by a filthy ditch lyeinge near M^rs^ Moseley's of the Nook."—In M^rs^ Issabel Moseley's will 4^th^ May 1674 she devises the house etc "where in I now dwell commonly called the Nook, situated in Manch^r^" to my grandson.† She left besides to her grandson Tho: Mosley of York apoth: 30/ to buy him a ring. To his brother Rowland £20 to bind him apprentice. To her daughter in law Ellen Mosley, 40/ and her best cloth gown, and to her daughter Hannah £8 and her

* "Itm the jurie dothe pre'nte Oswolde moseley sonne and heare of Edwarde moseley deceased for one ten'te (tenement) in Moston in the countie of Lancastre wherefore we order that the said Oswolde shall pre'ntelie (presently) come in, and do his ffeoltie accordinge to the custome of the maner, as at his p'ill (peril) he will answer to the contrarye. . . . fac est. Jurat est dno."—*Court Leet Records*, vol. i., p. 138.

† One hundred years later there is reference to a messuage in Blue Boar Court, Market Place, adjoining a mansion house heretofore called the Nook.

long scarf. To the rest of her daughters £4 apiece.* One of her servants was to receive her red stammell coate, Her cousin Rev. Frau: Mosley a guinney piece of gould, & To the poor of Manchester £8. He had also a son Francis, who was married at Didsbury in 1643 to Ellen, the daughter of James Lancashire, whose son, Thomas Mosley, was lord mayor of York in 1687, and Rowland, his brother, sheriff of York in 1702.

Oswald, his grandson, had lands in Moston. Francis had lands in Deansgate called Tib Lane Fields, bought of Sir Edward Mosley, the king's attorney-general.

For a time this Oswald had Garratt Hall and the furniture. (Barritt's large Heraldry, p. 109.)

The two younger brothers, Nicholas and Anthony, went into partnership as clothworkers and merchants, and their business so prospered that soon Nicholas had to remove to London to look after the foreign trade. He was now about fifty, having previously married Mary Whitbroke, by whom he had (1) Anthony, whose illegitimate son of the same name afterwards contested his grandfather's will, (2) Rowland, (3) Edward, who was knighted and became attorney-general for Lancashire. While Nicholas was in London a curious event happened.

In the 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary Sir Thomas West, Lord de la Warre, died, and was succeeded by his nephew, William, who (says Dugdale, not being content to stay till his uncle's natural death) prepared poison to despatch him quickly, which, being discovered, so highly incensed the good old man that in the 3rd year of Edward VI., upon complaint to the Parliament, he procured a special Act to attaint him, so that he might

* "Margaret had 200 pounds, 50£ left her by Isabell Tiping her grandmother. Margaret was wife to Ino Vaudrey son and heir apparent to John Vaudrey of Piddington in Cheshire Esq." (Barrit's MSS.)

not be capable of succeeding him in his lands and honour; but this act appears to have been subsequently repealed, and William succeeded as above stated, and obtained, in 12th Elizabeth, 1570, a new creation to the title of Lord de la Warre.* He was, however, a wild and dissolute fellow, so that it is no wonder that he very quickly ran through his patrimony, and with Thomas West, his son and heir, borrowed from John Lacy, clothworker, of London, the sum of £3,000, for which he made over to him by deed, dated 15th day of May, 21st Elizabeth, 1579, the manor of Manchester, and all its appurtenances, under a condition of redemption upon the repayment of the said sum by a certain day. This condition was not complied with, and the said John Lacy appointed Christopher Anderton, gent., and Nicholas Mosley, citizen and clothworker, of London, his lawful attorneys, to take possession of the same on his behalf by deed dated 16th July, 22nd Elizabeth; but John Lacy was not formally recognised lord of the manor till Easter, 1582. In all this, John Lacy was probably only trustee for Nicholas, as he conveyed the property to him on March 23rd, 1596, upon the final payment of £500. In 1579 he was living in the West Cheape of London, and by indenture dated 23rd March, 1595-6, he sold the manor of Manchester to Nicholas Mosley, citizen and alderman of London, and Rowland Mosley, his son and heir-apparent. In this deed there is mention of Helen, the wife of the said John Lacy, and Rowland Lacy, his son and heir-apparent. He died at Putney, Surrey, 21st August, 1606, and was probably buried in the church there, but no monumental inscription to his

* Corry's *Lancashire*, vol. ii., p. 457.

memory is now known. He left no will, but in an administration bond, dated 5th September, 1606, he is described as of the parish of S. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, London. His first *Inq. post mort.* was taken at the Guildhall, London, 1st July, 1607,* and he died seized of property in S. Laurence's and S. Alphege's, London, and Brislington, co. Somerset. His son and heir was Sir Rowland Lacy, Kt., then aged forty years or more. Sir Rowland married Constance, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucas, Kt., recorder of Colchester, &c., and they were both living in 1608.

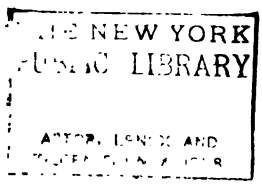
"About this time," says Hollinworth, "flourished Sir Nicholas Mosley, lord mayor of London, whom from a small low estate God raised up to riches and honour. He bought the lordship of the manor of Manchester and of the Hough End Hall in the place where his father's tenement stood."

In 1589 Nicholas was elected alderman of Aldersgate Ward and sheriff in 1590. During the mayoralty of Sir William Webb, in 1594, he was elected alderman of Langbourne Ward, and finally lord mayor of London in 1599.

The citizens were required to supply the queen with six thousand men and sixteen ships of war. He gave orders that every avenue should be strongly guarded, and chains drawn across every street, and lamps put in every door. This was during the time that a second attempt at an invasion by the Spaniards was feared, and it is pleasant to think that at that moment of peril a Manchester man was the right hand of his sovereign.† To mark her sense of gratitude she knighted him, and presented him with a carved oak bedstead. In 1592 he obtained from Herald's College a

* *Court Leet Records*, vol. i., p. 225, 19th April, 1582.
† Sir Oswald Mosley's *Family Memoirs*, p. 5.

Ye Family of
MOSELEY
OF
MANCHESTER
Ye Seal of Nicholas Moseley Ingenior of London
Mosley
FROM BARRETT'S HERALDRY.
CIRCA 1500.
MOS LEGEM REGIT
HOUGH END
Ye Home of Nicholas Moseley
ANCOATS HALL
Ye Home of Anthony Moseley
MONUMENT SIR NICHOLAS &c
MOSELEY IN DIDSBURY CHURCH.
GARRETT HALL
Ye Home of OSWALD MOSELEY
ST ANNE'S CHURCH
EXLETYE 1603
HULME HALL Ye Home of Sir Edward Moseley Kt.
Ann Bland
Edward Mosley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grant of a crest, *an eagle displayed, ermine*, and to this he added the punning motto, "Mos legem regit," which may be rendered now-a-days, "Public opinion makes acts of Parliament." After this he always spelled his name Mosley, as we see by his signature; before that he had used a very nondescript kind of seal. About this time he married a second time, at All Hallows, Bread Street, London, Elizabeth, the daughter of John Rookes, Gent., of London, but by her he had no children. About this period, also (1600), he seems to have retired from London to Manchester, and there built a mansion at Hough End. He appears to have also possessed land in Fennel Street, from the following curious abstract in the *Court Leet Records*: "The jury dothe order that whereas there ys a hedge upon the lands of Nicholas Mosley adjoininge to a dongehill in the fennell S^{t} upon the lands of Robert Hulme gent, nowe in ruyne and decay, noysome to neighbours thereabouts: that the same hedge be amended and well repayred before the feast of the Nativity of our Lorde Dec 25 nexte comynge uppon payne of iijs. iiijd. factum est." (*Court Leet Records*, v. i., p. 175. 13th September, 1575.)

About this land he had a dispute with Ralph Hulme, of Manchester, Gent., it was then (15th April, 1588; 31st Elizabeth) in the occupation of his elder brother Oswald. (Raines, MS.)

By indenture dated 30th July, 42nd Elizabeth, between Sir Nicholas Mosley, Kt., and Jane Byrom, of Salford, Sir Nicholas sells to her for the sum of £40 the wardship, marriage, and care of her nephew, Adam Byrom. (Raines, MS., xxiv. 66.) In the year 1609, in consideration of the sum of £12, he sells to Roger Rigbye, co. Lanc., Gent., the wardship of Maria and Allis Edge, together with a certain burgage, to hold till the ladies

become twenty-one. (Raines, MS., xvi. 189.) In the plague year (1604) he was high sheriff of Lancashire, and the only record I can find connecting him with the pestilence was a quarrel between him and the inhabitants of Manchester about land in Collyhurst Wood, where they used to feed their swine on the acorns. Sir Nicholas wanted to enclose and cultivate this land, and a long suit took place in the Duchy Court, which was finally settled long after his death by his son Rowland agreeing to allow the inhabitants in time of plague to erect pesthouses upon six acres and bury their dead there, and also he agreed to give annually £10 to the poor of Manchester, £5 at Lady Day and £5 at Michaelmas. Sir Nicholas was said by his enemies to be covetous and illiberal, but by his friends to be skilful, industrious, clever, and hospitable. He died on the 12th December, 1612, aged eighty-five, and was buried at Didsbury. His *Inquisition post mortem* was taken on the 29th April, 1614.

The inscription on his tomb at Didsbury is: "This is in memory of Sir Nicholas Mosley Knt sometyme Lord Mayor of London who dyed the 12th day of December 1612 of ye age of 85 and lyeth here interred. 1st Rowland Mosley Esqr sonne & heyre of S^{r} Nicholas, first married Anne Houghton, by whom he had issue a son and a daughter: after the aforesaid Rowland married Anne Sutton, one of the coheiresses of Sutton, by whom he had issue, Edward his son & heyre and Ann his daughter, yet living, & he died 23^{d} Feby 1616 & lieth here interred. 2nd Anthony Mosley, his second son, yet living. 3rd Sir Edward Mosley, Knt his youngest son Atty-gen^{l} of the Dutchy of Lancaster, now living at Rolleston in Staffordshire." "Elizabeth, his second wife, at whose cost this monument was erected, dyed without issue." (*Mosley Memoirs*, p. 10.)

The monument consists of a series of canopies, under which are kneeling (1) Sir Nicholas Mosley in his civic robes, over his head are the Mosley and — arms quarterly; beneath, the motto *Mos legem regit.* On a lower tier are (2) his first wife, Mary Whitbroke, over her head the Mosley arms impaling Whitbroke, argent, a lion rampant gules. (3) Under their father—the effigies of Rowland, the sheriff, Anthony, the eldest, the scamp, though represented smaller, and last and least, yet the greatest in honour, Sir Edward, knight, a great Parliamentarian. (4) Elizabeth Hendly *née* Rookes, his second wife; under the arms of Mosley, impaling Rookes, on a chief argent, three roses gules, on a field gules a chess rook argent.

The style of the monument is purely Elizabethan, and an excellent example of its class; the ruffs, robes, cloaks, and dresses are admirably done.

We now come to Sir Nicholas's younger brother Anthony, his partner in the cloth business, who remained to look after the Manchester trade. His father was living at Hough End, and his eldest brother Oswald at Garratt Hall, so, about the year 1570, he purchased, from Sir John Byron, Ancoats Hall, and probably rebuilt it. Situated on a curve of the Medlock, it was originally almost a moated grange; the architecture was exceedingly quaint and beautiful. It contained many deep bays, or bowers, with windows round; it was covered with black and white adornments, and surrounded by lovely gardens and trees. It remained the last of the Mosley possessions in Manchester, until it was sold, by the late Sir Oswald Mosley, in 1800, to Mr. George Murray, who promptly pulled it down, and built upon its site the present Ancoats Museum. Every Street, adjoining it, was so called from this Sir Oswald's mother, Sophia Anna, the daughter of Sir Henry Every, of Eggington, co. Derby.

Anthony Mosley married Alice, the daughter of Richard Webster, of Manchester, by some called gent., by others a mercer. By her he had five sons and three daughters—as are shown in the brass attached to the back of the stalls in the north choir aisle of Manchester Cathedral. The hood of the lady (of the form called Marie Stuart) and the rolled back hair of the daughters are very quaint. Besides Ancoats Hall, we find Anthony purchased, about 1570, land lying between Newton and Collyhurst, with several houses. (*Court Leet Records*, vol. i., p. 182.)

In 1575 he was appointed, with Roger Bexwicke, "Skevinger" of the Milne Gate. A year or so after he was ordered to remove a nuisance from Miller's Lane, under fine of 10s., which he did not do.

In 1603 Anthony Mosley, one of the constables, was ordered to be sworn in to that office under pain of 40s., which office he wilfully refused to execute without any just cause says the *Court Leet Records* (vol. ii., p. 196); but when we consider that the constables had to restrain the poor frenzied plague-stricken creatures, who were running about the streets, and confine them in the dungeon on Salford Bridge, we are not surprised that he and all others who could do so fled the town for their lives; he may also have been even then an invalid, for three years afterwards he died, aged seventy, being survived by his brother, the lord mayor, some five years. He was buried in Manchester Cathedral on the 27th March, 1607, and his will was proved at Chester in the following year.

We will now take the descendants of these two brothers in order; first the sons of Nicholas:—

Anthony, the eldest, was, as we have said, a ne'er-do-well. His parents married him early to a sister of Sir William Hewitt, of London. He left an illegitimate son,

Anthony, who unsuccessfully attempted to upset his grandfather's will.

Rowland, who was born in 1560, married twice; first, Anne Houghton, of Manchester; secondly, Anne, the daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Sutton, of Macclesfield. By his first wife he had two children, John and Margaret, who died young. By his second wife he had two, Sir Edward Mosley, the first baronet, and Anne, who never married, and died in 1692. Rowland lived at Hough End, but seems to have taken little part either in political or fiscal affairs.

Rowland Mosley, of the Hough, by indenture of lease dated 12th August, 1607, let a messuage adjoining Didsbury Chapel to Thomas Pickering. He only survived his father four years, and died at Didsbury, March, 1616, aged fifty-six. He was high sheriff of Lancashire in 1600, and again in the year of his death. At his *Inq. post mort.* his goods were valued at £2,709. 15s. 2½d. Thirdly, Sir Edward Mosley, who was a lawyer, a member of Gray's Inn, and was knighted at Whitehall, 31st December, 1614. He became attorney-general for Lancaster, and M.P. for Preston. He had a quarrel with the people of Uttoxeter, and is said to have used his high judicial position to be very severe with them. This was just after he had purchased Rolleston Hall, co. Stafford, with the advowson of the living. He lies buried there under a tomb with the following inscription: "Sacrum Memoriæ Edr'i Mosley Milit Cœlib Attornat General Ducat Lancast & hujus Ecclesiæ Patroni, Filii Nicholai Mosley Milit Familiæ Lancast. Obiit 1° Julii A.D. 1638." He was never married, and left no issue.

A curious letter is preserved in the Duchy of Lancaster Records, 24th May, 1626, from Sir Edward Mosley and Humphrey May to Sir Cecil Trafford (vice-chancellor ?)

about the constables of Chaderton praying that as of old three might be appointed. (Raines, Lanc. MSS., xxiv. 169.)

Anthony of Ancoats had, as the brass shows, a large family:—

(1) Oswald, commonly called the younger, born in 1583 at Ancoats. He succeeded his father in the business, and married Anne, the daughter of Ralph Lowe, of Mile End, co. Chester. He had five sons and three daughters, and died at the age of forty-seven, soon after Charles I. came to the throne, and so escaped the troubles which overtook his sons in the civil wars.* He possessed considerable property near Stockport, in right of his wife. In 1613 he was appointed steward of the Court Leet.

(2) Francis, his brother, who was apparently in business with him as a clothier, was born in 1585. He lived at Collyhurst Hall, which he bought, or rented, from his brother Oswald. He was married to Isabel ——, by whom he had a son Nicholas, called of Collyhurst, to distinguish him from his cousin, Nicholas of Ancoats. He and his son were adherents of the king, and were fined £200 for their loyalty.† He owned land in Miller's

* On the upper end of a stone in the north choir aisle of Manchester Cathedral are the arms of Mosley, but they are nearly obliterated. At the north-east corner of the last one: "Here lieth the Body of Elizath, Daughter of Nicholas Mosley Esq: of Ancoats burd No^{br} ye 14th 1708, in the 66th Year of her Age. Wm 3rd Son of Oswald Mosley of Ancoats, Esq. aged 6 years buried ye 21 April 1687." The inscription on this stone is nearly illegible.

† "Whereas Francis Mosley of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, gentleman, and Nicholas Mosley his son, are now in actual rebellion against the King and Parliament, the Lords and Commons do hereby order, and declare, that M^{r} Thomas Stones, M^{r} Thomas Browne, M^{r} William Barton, M^{r} Thomas Markland, and James Wainwright, or any three of them (formerly appointed by warrant from the committee of Safety of the Kingdom, to receive such monies as by warrant are assigned for the relief of the county of Lancaster) shall have full power and authority, by searching and examining the books of such persons, as are known to have dealt for them, the said Francis, and Nicholas Mosley, or

Lane and the Milne Gate. (*Court Leet Records*, vol. ii., p. 264.) Also, burgages near the churchyard, and three closes called Barlow Cross Fields. In 1615 he sold a burgage in Hanging Ditch to Stephen Rodley. He was borough reeve in 1614, and died October, 1662, and was buried in the Collegiate Church. His wife long survived him.

Edward, the third son of Anthony, owned land in Failsworth, and two burgages in Manchester held by Adam Holland, of Newton. He died in 1617, leaving two daughters. Richard, the fourth son, died unmarried, and Rowland, the fifth son, had a son, Edward, captain in the Parliamentary forces. He spoke French so well that he was sent as an ambassador to the Countess of Derby (Charlotte de la Tremouille), concerning the siege of Lathom House. Its surrender was, as we know, indignantly refused, and it stood the siege. This "Roundhead" was last heard of before Bolton, where he was believed to have perished.

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by any other good ways or means to find out, seize, and take into possession, all the monies, goods, debts, bills, bonds, or any other specialties for money, they can find in or about the city of London belonging to them, the said Francis and Nicholas Mosley; and all their creditors, factors, or any other persons who have in their hands any part of the estate of the said Francis, and Nicholas Mosley, are hereby commanded, and required to deliver them into the hands of them, the said Thomas Stones, Thomas Browne, William Barton, Thomas Markland, and James Wainwright, or any three of them who are to receive them according to their full value, in part of satisfaction of the said warrant, and to dispose thereof for the service of the said county of Lancaster, according to the same warrant. And all persons are hereby fully discharged of all such monies, goods, bills, bonds, or other specialties, belonging to the said Francis, and Nicholas Mosley, which they shall so deliver to the parties for the use above said, who are hereby required to make duplicates or rolls of all such goods, money, and other things, which they shall take or receive, by virtue of this ordinance; that so, if there happen to be any overplus above what is due upon the same warrant, it may be disposed of as they shall appoint. And what so ever any person shall do in pursuance of the ordinance, they shall be saved harmless, by the authority of both Houses of Parliament." (Hibbert Ware, vol. i., p. 221.)

On flat stones opposite the Mosley brasses this inscription occurs: "Hic Jacet Corpus Nicholai Mosley, de Ancoates Armigeri, qui obiit vicesimo Die Octobris Anno Domini 1672; Anno Ætatis suæ 61. And also Jane Mosley, wife of y^e^ said Nicholas, who died y^e^ 25^th^ of June 1707, And in ye 90 year of her age. And also Edward Mosley, their Grandson, the youngest son of Oswald Mosley, Esq, who died the 20^th^ day of December, 1714, and in the 26^th^ year of his age. Also Oswald Mosley, Esq his son, and Father of Edward, bur: Sep: 2, 1726, aged 87. And Mary wife to Oswald Mosley Esq. bur: October 16, 1728." (Hibbert Ware, ii. 295.)

The lives of the other children have nothing interesting in them, so we now turn back to the grandchildren of Nicholas and Anthony.

Sir Edward, the only son of Rowland, of Hough End, succeeded to his uncle's property at Rolleston, as well as to the manor of Manchester. He was made a baronet in 1640; was sheriff of co. Stafford in 1642, and had his estates sequestrated by the Parliament for his loyalty to his king. He is said to have been a roystering cavalier, and was married early in life to Mary, the daughter of Sir Gervase Cutler, of Stainborough, co. York, an heiress of much wealth. He had to pay the sum of £4,874 fine before his property was restored to him. During the siege of Manchester, his house, Alport Lodge, was occupied by Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby.* Sir Edward garrisoned Tutbury for the king, but failed to

* Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, coming to Manchester, he divided his forces, one part taking up a position at a house of Sir Edward Mosley's, called the Lodge of Alport Park; the other part marched on the other side of the Irwell to Salford, which they occupied. The first division opened a tremendous fire up Deansgate. The fight raged all day, and the Royalists were repulsed. The siege went on for a week, until, on Saturday, 1st October, 1642, the earl retired to Lathom.

T CORPVS OSWALDI MOSLEY
TES ARMIGERIQVI OBIJT 9DIE NOVEMBRIS
30 ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 47 HABENS
ORTIS SVÆ PER ANNAM VXOREM
STITEM 5 FILIOS VIZ: NICHOLĀ: EDWARDVM
SAMVELĒ & FRANCISCV̄: & TRES
Z; ANNAM: MARGARETĀ, & MARIA

SCALE, ONE FOURTH

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raise soldiers for him in Lancashire or Staffordshire. He contributed money, however, to the extent of £20,000. With Sir Thomas Aston and Sir Vincent Corbet he defended Middlewich, but was defeated and captured in the church, and had to take an oath never more to resist the Parliament. He afterwards resided in Gray's Inn, where he became entangled in a disgraceful law suit, and, after some years of debauchery, retired to Hough End, where he died in 1657, and was buried at Didsbury. His only sister, Anne, died unmarried in the year preceding him.

He was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward, the second baronet, at eighteen, who married in 1665 Catharine, the daughter of William, Lord Grey, of Wark. He died, however, childless within a year, leaving his sisters Anne, and Mary the wife of Joseph Maynard, who brought heavy actions against the heir-at-law for his wife's interests.

Oswald Mosley, of Ancoats, had, as we have seen, a large family. His eldest son, Nicholas, was born at Ancoats. In 1611 he, with his cousin Edward, was fined for his loyalty to the king. He was married to Jane Lever, of Alkrington, and had three children; but during his early life he zealously assisted his mother in bringing up her large family. His estates were confiscated in 1643, but restored in 1646 upon payment of £120. He seems to have been a careless citizen and landlord, for he was fined by the Court Leet, in 1648, 1s. for not cleaning his house in the Deansgate; in 1650, 3s. 4d. for suffering his midding to fall into ye street; in 1651, 6s. 8d. for not repairing and cleaning his street over against his barn; in 1652, 2s. for not paving his street in Toad Lane; in 1653, 20s. for not cleaning his street in Toad Lane; in 1658, 1s. for not cleaning his street in Toad Lane; in 1658, 3s. for not

cleaning his street in Toad Lane.* (*Court Leet Records.*) In 1654, Mr. Nicholas Mosley, of Collyhurst,† was fined 40s. for not repairing the midding stidd in the Toad Lane. In 1657, he was also fined 2s. for not paving and cleaning the street before his barn. He was fined £170 by the Parliament for being a loyalist. In 1655, he and Sir Edward, with others, received the "Jesus Chapel, in Manchester Cathedral, to have and to hold the same as a library." In the same year he was arbitrator between John Rogerson, of Salford, and Richard Radcliffe, of the Poole. (Raines, vol. v., p. 292.) In the following year he and his brother (?) Oswald purchased lands in the Marketstead Lane. In 1657, he was, with his brother Francis, made trustee for Clarke's Charity, and in 1660 trustee for Mayes' Charity, and he was boroughreeve in 1660-61. He seems to have had a literary turn, for in 1653, while he was being fined for nuisances, he published a treatise on the "Passions and Faculties of the Soul of Man," in three parts, one of which he dedicated to Humphrey Chetham. In 1657, he, with Major Prestwich, Francis Mosley of Collyhurst, and other gentlemen of Manchester, engaged with the Presbyterians in a controversial discussion. However, he lived through the stormy period, and in 1661 he mustered the remnant of the auxiliary band, which he had raised for the late king's defence, two hundred and twenty men of the better sort, and they kept festival for a week. He died in October, 1672, and was buried in the Collegiate Church with his wife.‡

His next brother, Sir Edward Mosley, knight, was even more celebrated. Born in 1618, he studied the law at Gray's Inn, and became an administrator of justice in

* But some of these offences may have been his cousin's.

† His nephew, son of Francis.

‡ See an account of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Scotland; he evidently leaned to Cromwell's side, and took Parliament pay. In 1665 he succeeded his cousin, Sir Edward, of Rolleston, the second baronet, but he also succeeded to many lawsuits, and only compromised them by leaving the Leicestershire property to the sister of the late baronet, Mrs. Maynard. The Staffordshire estate to his nephew, Oswald, the son of Nicholas, of Ancoats, in lieu of £7,000 and the manor of Manchester. He married Jane Meriel, the daughter of Richard Saltonstall, of Huntwick, near Halifax, by whom he had three sons, all of whom died early, and one daughter, who afterwards became celebrated in Manchester annals as Lady Ann Bland, she having married Sir John Bland, of Kippax. She it was who built S. Ann's Church, and she was the last of this branch of the family, as her grandsons, Sir John and Sir Hungerford Bland, ruined their constitutions with dissipation, and died early without leaving male heirs. She died 1734, and is buried at Didsbury, where the following epitaph records her virtues: "Here lyes ye Body of Ann Lady Dowager Bland Sole Daughter & Heiress of Sir Edward Mosley, of Hulme Knt—She married S^{r} John Bland of Kippax Park in ye County of York Bart to whom she brought a plentiful Estate in this neighbourhood & by whom she had a numerous issue, though None of Them survived her except a Daughter Meriell, married to Hildebrand Jacob Esq. & Sir John Bland of Kippax Park & Hulme Bart. who erected this monument in Memory of one of the best of Women Anno D. 1736." Anne was the consolation of her father's declining years. They lived at Hulme Hall, which he had purchased, and which became a veritable museum of ancient curiosities; it was a lovely old mansion, situated on a high bank above the Irwell, and had fine gardens about it. While living here, he

was knighted in 1689. He was a pious man, whose views resembled somewhat the vicar of Bray's. He was ordered to expel the Presbyterians in 1662, but he was very indulgent with them, and spared Mr. Angier, the minister of Denton, to the last. In early life he became indebted to Humphrey Chetham for the sum of £2,000, at eight per cent interest, his mother and sister being collateral securities for £4,000, but they all failed to pay, and in 1649 the capital and interest had grown to £5,177. 13s. 4d., and many touching letters exist from Mrs. Anne Mosley and her daughter Ann (an ancestress of the Gore-Booths), praying for delay, and the end was that Hough End, Beaumont Lees, Jolly Rowe, and Glenfield Manor were assigned for thirty-one years in 1648, but this deed, according to Raines (MS., vol. xxiii., p. 310), was not executed.

In 1663, Sir Edward was associated with Warden Heyrick, Lord de la Ware, and others as feoffees of the free grammar school. In this year we find him committing certain people to prison for disobeying the Act of Uniformity. (Raines, vol. xxii., p. 128.) There was also a dispute in the Duchy Court, wherein Sir Edward Mosley and others sue various defendants for rents in Windhills, Rochdale. (Raines, vol. xxvi., p. 239.) He provided by his will a small stipend for the curate at Didsbury, £3 yearly for twenty-one years. (Raines, vol. xxxiv., p. 66.) Also £4 to the churchwardens of Didsbury for a schoolmaster. In 1657 the Court Leet ordered him to repair and make clean the pavement before his lands, and repair the two market places. He died in 1695, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Didsbury.

Of the other children of Oswald, of Ancoats, Francis is the only one who claims attention. He was educated at the Grammar School and Emanuel College, Cam-

bridge, and was ordained, and became fellow of the Collegiate Church. In 1660 he married Katharine, the daughter of John Davenport, of Chester. In 1669 he was cited to appear with Nicholas Stratford, the warden, and the other fellows, for irregularities. At this visitation the two sacrists of the said church, the choir, and the churchwardens also appeared, whereupon John Birch and others were suspended for not appearing, and the others admonished. In 1661 he became vicar of Bunbury, Cheshire; in 1669 he was vicar of Bowdon, and in 1673 rector of Wilmslow. Having been fellow for forty years, he died, and was buried in Manchester Cathedral 14th August, 1699, beside his wife.* He left a son, Francis, rector of Rolleston.

We now turn back again to the family of the second Nicholas of Ancoats. His first son, Oswald, was born in 1650, and inherited Ancoats and Rolleston. He was high sheriff for Stafford in 1701. He married Mary, the daughter of William Yates, and died in 1706. His younger brother Nicholas removed to London, and became a surgeon. From him, in the second generation, sprang Sir John Parker Mosley, baronet, who was destined to carry on the succession, for Oswald's son, Sir Oswald, who was born in 1672, died in 1751, leaving two sons, Sir Oswald and the Rev. Sir John, both of whom died childless.

Sir John Parker Mosley, born in 1732, was mayor of Macclesfield in 1775, created baronet in 1781 (this was the

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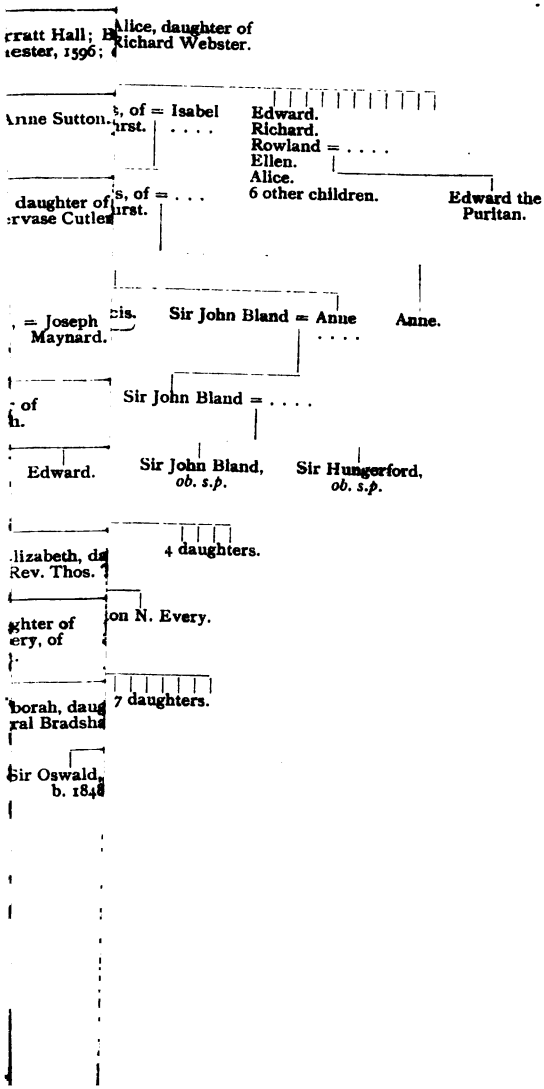
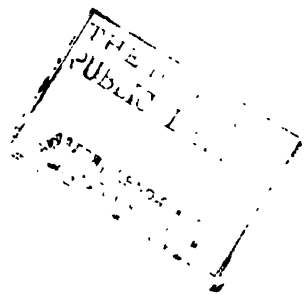
* The following is his epitaph: Depositum Franciscus Mosley A.M. Collii Emanuelis olim Hujus per 39 annos Socii. Ecclesia de Wilmslow in agrî de Cestriensi Rectoris apud suos Flebilis apud omnes Desideratus interiit Aug. 14 1699. Catherina vero, Johannis Davenport de Marton armigeri filia, Uxor dum. vixit charissim, idem mœrens vidua, Juxta posuit ossa Sep. 7, 1702. I.M.

third creation of baronets in the family), and became high sheriff of Lancashire in 1786. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of James Bayley, of Withington, and died at Rolleston in 1798, aged sixty-seven. His son, Oswald, inherited Bolesworth Castle through his wife, the heiress of the Rev. Thomas Tonman; he was born 1761, and died 1789, leaving a son, Sir Oswald Mosley, baronet, the last owner of Ancoats. In 1845 he sold the manorial rights of Manchester to the mayor and corporation for the sum of £200,000, and so severed the last link which bound him to the town of his ancestors for two hundred and fifty years. His descendants are given in the accompanying genealogical table.

ıer, Piccope, Barrit, Baines,
, argent. ıle, and the Visitations.





THE LIBRARY OF RICHARD BRERETON, OF LEY, 1557.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

AMONGST the wills edited for the Chetham Society by the Rev. J. G. Piccope is that of Richard Brereton, of Ley, near Middlewich, who died in 1558. The will was made 23rd February, 1557, and the testator was a younger son of Sir William Brereton, and married Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Mr. George Ashley, of Ashley. He left a son and also two daughters. For these ladies he provided by setting aside for their benefit "thissues ffruts rents and pffets of the late chauntrye of o^{r} Ladye of S^{t} Johns in Chester." This chantry he held by a lease "made by S^{r} Peter Brereton clarke nowe decessed and the deane and chapter of St. Johns in Chester." The inventory of Brereton's goods is one of the few of the period that show the possession of books, one room being designated the library. The inventory was made in the same month in which occurred the death of Queen Mary. The library was therefore probably gathered whilst the English Church was in communion with Rome and in the full activity of the reaction of the counter-Reformation. Brereton must have come into possession of some ecclesiastical property, for in addition to "one

fayre masse booke of parchment," valued at "x^{s}," vestments and bells in the chapel, there are enumerated in the Rose Chamber a box of ivory for a pyx, two great chrystals "to sett upon imags feete," as well as two sets of amber and one of wooden beads. There was also "on great maser boule bounde wth silv^{d} by estymacion xxxvth ownncs comonly called St Worburge bowle," which was valued at viij^{li}. There were more vestments in the library, and amongst the harness is enumerated "on blake walkinge staff tipped with whyte bon above & benethe called St Chads staffe," valued at 8^{d}, and "the image of o^{r} Ladye paynted in a fayre tabell & pcell gilte with paynters gildinge," valued at 3^{s} 4^{d}. There are a few other entries of what may be church goods, including an altar of carved work in the chapel.

In "The Librarye" the following are enumerated:—

I.	On masse boke of pchement -	vj s. viij d.
II.	The story of Huon of Burdeax - -	xviij d.
III.	The storye of the Syege of Troye beynge old - - - - -	x d.
IV.	A boke to distill waters - - -	xvj d.
V.	Two litle boke of huntinge and hakinge	vj d.
VI.	Two comūion boke.	
VII.	Ortus vocabulorū - - - -	xij d.
VIII.	A boke of sophistar' - - - -	ij d.
IX.	A boke of feite of armes - - -	xvj d.
X.	The erudicion of the faythfull - -	vj d.
XI.	Two boke of logicke - - -	iij s. iiij d.
XII.	On old state boke - - - -	iij d.
XIII.	Two old boke of syvell lawes - -	xij d.
XIV.	An old boke of phisicke - - -	ij d.
XV.	An old Latten boke written concinge scripture - - - - -	ij d.

XVI.	A boke of jeste - - - - - -	
XVII.	A boke of service of o^{r} Ladie for a p'st in pchement and l'res lymed wth gould - - - - - - -	xx d.
XVIII.	A booke conc'inge the comũion of saynte	j d.
XIX.	A boke of phisike - - - - -	viij d.
XX.	A boke of estronymie - - - - -	xiij d.
XXI.	A old boke of scripture - -	ij s.
XXII.	A storye of greate Alex' - - -	viij d.
XXIII.	An old litle cronicle - - - - -	iiij d.
XXIV.	A boke of phisike - - -	v s.
XXV.	The regyments of helthe - - -	viij d.
XXVI.	Pyers Ploghman - - - - - -	xj d.
XXVII.	Two litle bokes of scripture - -	xvj d.
XXVIII.	Virgill - - - - - - - -	iiij d.
XXIX.	A boke of naturall philosiphie - -	vj d.
XXX.	A boke of thorder of fryers - - -	ij d.
XXXI.	A declac'on apon the Acte of thappostelle - - - - - - -	viij d.
XXXII.	A little boke of the jurisdicc'on of the churche made by Peter Bartrad -	j d.
XXXIII.	A litle boke collected owt of scripture -	ij d.
XXXIV.	A boke entitled to follow Christ - -	iiij d.
XXXV.	A breyf cronicle of the worlde - -	vj d.
XXXVI.	A fayre byble in Laten conc'inge scripture - - - - - - xiij s.	iiij d.
XXXVII.	Salomans pverbes - - - - -	iiij d.
XXXVIII.	A litle boke of p^{r}ers - - - - -	ij d.
XXXIX.	A litle boke of scripture in Latten -	iiij d.
XL.	A litle boke of Englishe lawes - -	iiij d.
XLI.	An Englishe boke called the Dore off Holye Scripture.	
XLII.	A newe Testament in Englishe.	
XLIII.	Natura breviũ - - - - - -	viij d.

XLIV.	A boke of scripture written - - -	ij d.
XLV.	Polid Virgill - - - - -	vj d.
XLVI.	A boke of scripture - - - -	xij d.
XLVII.	An other boke of scripture - - -	iiij d.
XLVIII.	Mampule [or Manipule] Curat - -	iiij d.
XLIX.	Enchiridion - - - - -	iiij d.
L.	Pyers Ploghman - - - - -	viij d.
LI.	The homylies.	
LII.	An old boke of prickesonge - - -	j d.

In other parts of the inventory there are two books:—

LIII.	One fayre masse book of pchment -	xs.
LIV.	On little book of palmesy.	

Turning now to the list let us see how far we can by these brief titles identify the books named.*

II. The story of Huon of Bordeaux is one of the fabulous romances that in the middle ages became connected with the name of Charlemagne. It is comparatively late in its present form, though written in verse in the thirteenth century. It is said to have been written at the desire of Charles Seigneur de Rochfort, and completed 29th January, 1454, but the first part of the story is thought to be older. The English translation was made by the second Lord Berners about 1530, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde about 1534. One copy only is known of this edition, and the second printed by Copland in 1570 is entirely lost. The former of these two editions must have belonged to Brereton. The romance tells us that Huon having accidentally killed the son of Charlemagne is condemned to death, but may save his life by going to the court of the Emir of Bagdad, cutting off the head of

* Mr. E. Gordon Duff and Mr. E. G. Hawke have looked over the proof, and supplied some hints, which are gratefully acknowledged.

the Grandee who sits next to him at table, kissing his daughter three times, and bringing back to Charlemagne part of the Emir's white beard and four of his teeth. In accomplishing these whimsical tasks Huon has many adventures, and marries the Emir's daughter. It is in this romance that we first hear of Oberon and Titania as the King and Queen of Fairyland. This theme has been utilised by Wieland and others.

III. The story of Troy may be Caxton's translation of the Troy book of Raoul Le Fèvre, printed about 1474, and subsequently reprinted by Copland and by Wynkyn de Worde, or it may have been Lydgate's translation from Guido Colonna. As it is said to be "old" it may, not improbably, have been a MS. of the "Gest Hystoriale."

IV. In a book to distil waters, we may recognise "The vertuose boke of Dystyllacion of the waters of all maner of Herbes . . . fyrst made and compyled by the thyrte yeres study and labour of . . . Master Iherom brunswyke," which was translated into English by the printer, Lawrence Andrew, and published at London in 1527. It is said that the first edition, dated 17th April, differs considerably from the second edition, which is dated 18th April. The German author, Hieronymus Braunschweig, had a high reputation as a writer in medicine and surgery.

V. The "two little books of hunting and hawking" are no doubt sections of the famous "Book of St. Albans," first printed at that place by the schoolmaster printer in 1486, and reissued by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496, with the important addition of the first English treatise on angling. The early editions were in folio and quarto, but in 1550 appeared an octavo edition, which may have been the one at Ley. There have been endless controversies as to the authorship of the Book of St. Albans,

and the precise share taken in its composition by Dame Juliana Barnes or Berners.

VII. The "Ortus Vocabulorum alphabetico ordine" was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1500 (there is only one copy known, which is at King's College, Cambridge), and frequently reprinted.

VIII. A book of sophistarum is the tract intended for students and entitled "Libellus Sophistarum ad usum Oxoniensem," which was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1510, and several times reprinted for Oxford and Cambridge.

IX. A book of Feats of Arms is a once popular work by Christine du Castell, famous in the middle ages as Christine of Pisa. She was born at Venice in 1363, and died at Poissy in 1415. An early widowhood led her to turn to literature for consolation, and her poems had a high reputation and still have a place in the esteem of the students of early French literature. She had in England admirers alike of her prose and her poetry, for Earl Rivers made a version of her "Dits Moraux," which Caxton printed as the "Moral Proverbs of Cristyne." Caxton himself translated the "Book of fayttes of Armes and of Chivalry," and printed it in 1489. The book itself is a compilation from Honoré de Bonnor, Frontinus, and Vegetius. It would, no doubt, be Caxton's version that was at Ley.

XVI. A "boke of jeste" may be the "Gesta Romanorum," of which an English translation was printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

XVIII. Can this be a portion of a service book containing the Communion of the Saints?

XX. In a book of estronymie we may probable recognise the volume printed about 1530 by R. Wyer at London. "Here begynneth the Boke of Knowledge of thyngs

unknown apperteynge to Astronomye, with certaine necessary Rules and certayne speres contayning herein. Compyled by Godfridus super Palladum de Agricultura Anglicatum."

XXII. A story of great Alexander is no doubt one of the forms of the Romance of Alexander, a spurious narrative which is found in the eleventh century in a Greek text attributed to Callisthenes, a contemporary of the great Macedonian. In this are gathered up many of the wild traditions that in the oriental mind had become associated with the name of the conqueror. The Alexander saga was very widely spread, and the Grecian warriors are transformed into knights errant. There is in the British Museum a fragment of an edition printed about 1550 of the Romance of Alexander, attributed to Davie.

XXIII. The "old litle cronicle" is probably "A Little Short Chronicle" printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1530.

XXV. The Regiment of Health is no doubt the "Compendious Regyment or Dyetery of Helth made in Montpyller" by Andrew Borde; there were editions about 1542 and 1547.

XXVI. AND L. Piers Ploughman requires no comment here. There were several editions printed before 1557.

XXVIII. In Virgil we may have a genuine classic, for Wynkyn de Worde printed the "Bucolica" in 1514, and there are other issues. Possibly, however, it is Caxton's "Boke of Eneydos," which is an abstract from the French. Gavin Douglas's translation of the "Æneid," "out of Latyne verses into Scottish meter," was printed by Copland in 1553. But it is possible that the book at Ley may have been the "Lyfe of Virgilius," the necromancer, of which the earliest edition appeared in 1510.

xxx. This may be the "Alcaron of the Barefoote Friars," an unfriendly selection from the "Liber Conformitatum" of St. Francis of Assisi. The "Alcaron" was printed by Grafton in 1550.

xxxiii. This is possibly the "Flores Scripturarum."

xxxiv. Of the Imitation of Christ there were various editions.

xxxv. A "Breyf Cronicle of the World" is no doubt the "Breviat Chronicle," of which there are several issues.

xxxvii. The books attributed to Solomon, together with some of the apocrypha, were printed about 1542 or 1545, but the book at Leys may be "The Sayinges or Proverbes of King Solomon, with the answers of Marcolphus," printed by Pynson in 1525.

xxxviii. Possibly this little prayer book may be "Certeine prayers & godly meditacyons very nedefull for every Christen," printed "per Ioannem Philoponon, Malborow 1538," in 16mo.

xl. A little book of English Lawes may be either Bishop Britton's book, printed about 1540, or the "verie profitable booke treating of the Lawes of this realme," by John Perkins, which appeared in 1555.

xli. The "Dore of Holy Scripture" was printed in 1540 by John Gough, the printer, who was also its editor. It is, in fact, a revision of the introduction to Wyclif's translation of the Bible, thus made to do service again in the great controversies of the sixteenth century.

xlii. Of the New Testament in English there were various editions before 1557, and whether that at Ley was the translation of Tyndale, Coverdale, or Rogers is impossible to determine.

xliii. "Natura Brevium" is the once famous law book, of which there are various issues both before and after the edition of Sir Antony Fitzherbert.

XLV. The writings of Polydore Vergilius were early translated, and "An Abridgement of the notable woorke of P. Vergile conteignyng the devisers of Arts, Ministerres, Factes, & civill ordinaunces, as of Rites & Ceremonies, concerning use in the church, an the original begyning of the same," was printed by Grafton in 1546. It is the version "compendiously gathered by T. Langley," and was often reprinted.

XLVIII. Of the "Manipulus Curatorum" of Guido de Monte Rochereo, editions were printed by Pynson and by Wynkyn de Worde. It is a handbook for the instruction of those who had to perform the offices of the church.

XLIX. The Enchiridion we may perhaps identify with the "Enchiridion per clare ecclesie Sarum," printed at Paris by the widow of T. Kerver in 1528, and several times reprinted. Some of the rubrics and inscriptions under the engravings are in English. Here again it is possible that the book may be the "Enchiridion militis Christiani" of Erasmus.

LI. The first part of the Homilies of the Church of England were printed in 1547; the second part in 1563.

LII. An old book of pricksong may possibly be the first English music book which was printed in 1530, and although an existence of twenty-eight years should not make a volume old, yet a music book in good use might attain to a venerable appearance in even a shorter time.

There are several titles which I have not been able to identify, perhaps others may be more successful.

The library of Richard Brereton consisted of fifty-seven volumes, and of these twenty-two were of a biblical or theological character; eight were intended for practical use in connection with the services of the church; two would now be called works of fiction, though they were probably regarded then as trustworthy; four are poetical

works, and include two copies of Piers Ploughman; nine are scientific, chiefly relating to medicine; two are devoted to recreation; four are educational; four are legal, and three are historical.

It is not, of course, an ideal collection of books, but it certainly contains plenty of good matter. The valuation is under £5, but if these books could now be sold they would, if some of these identifications are accurate, fetch, at least, more than a thousand pounds.

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Fig 1.

GOSFORTH CROSS, CUMBERLAND

STEPHENS' "STUDIES OF NORTHERN MYTHOLOGY," p. 15.

VIII. CENTURY.

Fig 2.

LIMÉ CHURCH, JUTLAND.

XII. CENTURY. *Ibid.* p. 40.

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Fig 3.

NORTH PORTAL, LUND CATHEDRAL.

? XII. CENTURY.

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TYMPANUM OF THE NORTH PORTAL, LUND CATHEDRAL.

? XII. Century.

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WELL HEAD, CRYPT OF LUND CATHEDRAL

XVI. Century

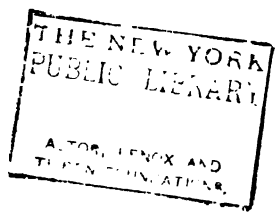
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Fig. 6.

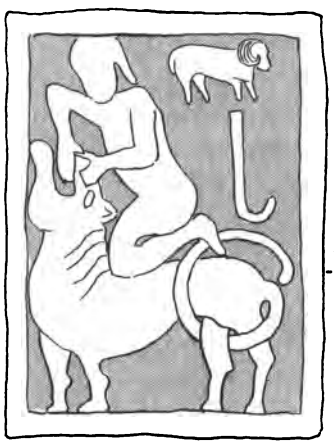
ST. ANDREWS.

Fig. 9.

KILCULLEN.

ALLEN'S "CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM," p. 204.

Fig. 8a.



KELLS.

ALLEN'S "CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM," p. 204.

Fig. 8b.

KELLS.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

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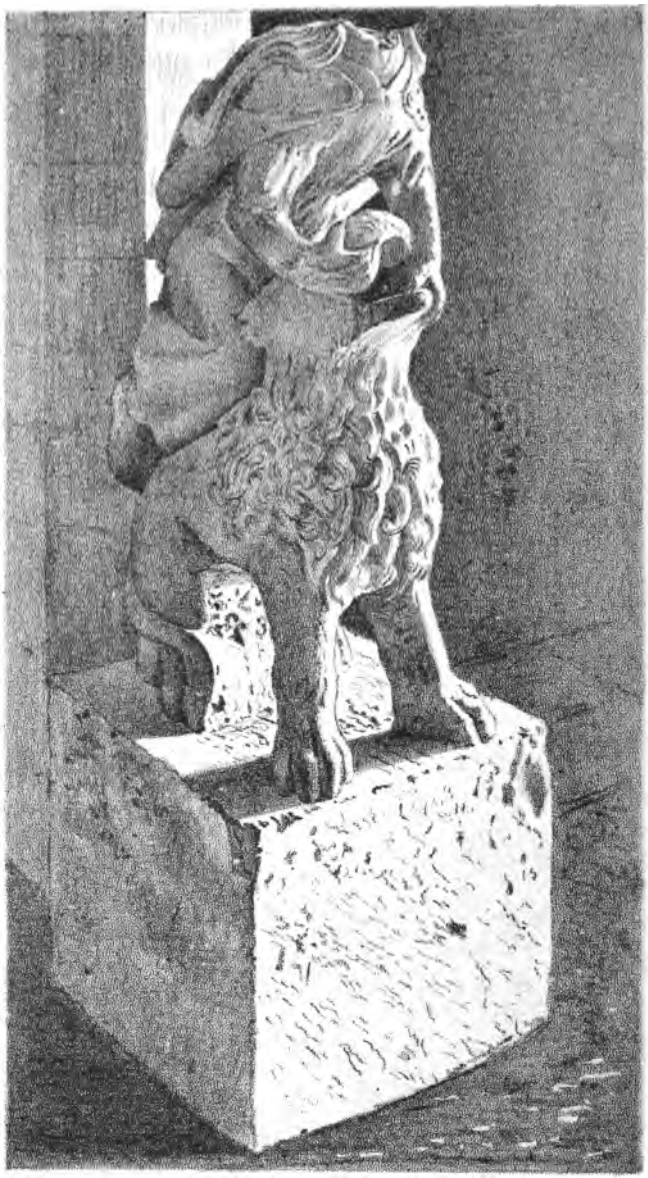
Fig 7.



MARIA KYRKA, VISBY.

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Fig 10.

MISERERE IN CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

XIV. Century.

From a Photograph.

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Fig 11.

BERN.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH. XVI. CENTURY.

RENDING THE WOLF'S JAW.

BY H. COLLEY MARCH, M.D.

IN a recent essay on the Pagan-Christian Overlap in the North reference was frequently made to the Crack of Doom, that strangest part of Scandinavian mythology, the destruction of the sweet gods of old.

"What shall be the death of Woden when the powers fall in ruin? The Wolf shall devour the Sire of Men, but Viðar shall avenge him and shall rend the cold jaws of the Beast." This enquiry strikingly displays the restless curiosity of mankind about the future; the what next, and the what after that; the perpetual questions—when will the present order cease, can it really end at all, will it not rather in some way come to be renewed, and if so, why and how?

Minds thus musing often acquire a startling insight into causes and effects, a recognition of what is inherently probable, a faculty that is called prophecy. There is, perhaps, no discovery of science however wonderful, no change in theological opinion however extreme, no political event that some dreamer has not, dimly or clearly, foretold.

We may turn now to the St. Andrews' group, already figured in our *Transactions* (vol. ix., p. 88, plate xii.). Pagan and Christian symbols are side by side. Woden is contending with the Wolf, and a Viðar-Christ is rending the cold jaws of the Beast. Tall, majestic, fully robed, girt with a sword, the Destroyer of Heathendom grasps an animal more leonine than wolfish, and with unarmed hands dislocates his jaw (fig. 6). On the other side stands a sheep, beyond all doubt the emblem of the Saviour's flock, of the Church, of Christendom.

The Pagan Overlap, however, is well nigh spent. Woden and Viðar are receding from view, and the Viðar-Christ will soon be forgotten. A familiarity with the scriptures of Judæa is bringing other associations. In all directions, but notably in Sweden and in Ireland, scenes are produced that, in spite of their direct descent from a Scandinavian myth, are popularly referred to the labours of Samson and of David. A group from Maria Kyrka, in Visby (fig. 7), represents a lion conveniently seated on his haunches, and a relatively full-sized man, in shoes and flowing robes, comfortably kneeling on the back of the beast, and with bare hands rending his jaw. In Gotland the scene is now called, in accordance with holy writ, "Simson och lejonet." "Behold a young lion roared against Samson, and the Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon him, and he rent him as he would have rent a kid, and he had nothing in his hand."—Judges xiv. 5.

In Ireland, a similar group is carved (figs. 8*a* and 8*b*) on the town cross of Kells, and another (fig. 9) can be seen at Kilcullen.

The crook, by which David is claimed as the hero, equally betokens the Good Shepherd. Besides, the sculptor does not follow the details of the sacred

story; he is still intent on "rending the jaws of the beast." "There came a lion and a bear and took a lamb out of the flock; and I went out after him and smote him, and delivered it out of his mouth; and when he arose against me I caught him by his beard, and smote him and slew him. Thy servant slew both the lion and the bear." 1 Sam. xvii. 35.

An English illustration, which is said to be of the fourteenth century, occurs on a miserere in Chester Cathedral. It bears little resemblance to the scene on the tympanum at the Domkyrka of Lund. It represents two fashionably-dressed men. One of them is hiding behind a tree, and the other has bestridden a typical lion and is dislocating his jaw (fig. 10).

The concluding example (fig. 11) is drawn from a secular or municipal source. The sculpture surmounts a fountain in the principal street, the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, of Bern, and shows an armour-clad warrior rending the jaw of a lion. The statue is one amongst many, on many fountains, which date from the sixteenth century; and, as they present such objects as a Themis, an ogre devouring children, a bagpiper, Samson would seem to have fallen once more into company sufficiently profane.

Only the theme survives. The fate of the Norse Fenri, which long ago originated it, fails to be recognised; the overthrow of Pagan power that it later symbolised has faded from the mind; tales from the deserts of Palestine, to which it was subsequently referred, are found to be wholly incongruous. But through all changes and transformations we are able to see that "the cold jaws of the Beast are rent," and that heathendom is destroyed.

NOTES ON CROSSES.

BY G. H. ROWBOTHAM.

ANCIENT CROSS AT BARTON-ON-IRWELL.

IN June, 1886, I noticed a portion of a cross shaft of stone lying on the roadside, at the entrance to the new cemetery, Barton-on-Irwell. This fragment,* which measured three feet seven inches in length by one foot square at base, had been recently unearthed, I was informed, close by the spot where it then lay, and within fifty yards of Harrison's Bridge. Upon examination the design of this shaft (sketch B) proved to be identical with certain well known examples, which have been assigned to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and early fifteenth centuries. A casual survey of the immediate vicinity, made at the time, failed to reveal any further remains of the cross; but, on thinking the matter over, I remembered having seen a curious sculptured stone built into the wall of an out-building in the farmyard of Barton Hall, an old mansion standing within a stonesthrow of the spot where the cross shaft was found. Sketch A shows this remarkable relic, delineated as accurately as its weather-worn

* Now (1893) preserved in the cemetery, close by the entrance gate

condition now permits. The subject of the sculpture is very singular, and exhibits the crowned figure of the Supreme seated within a well-carved niche and supporting a crucifix. The trefoil-cusped head of the niche is surmounted by two pinnacles and a central finial ornamented with crockets. Apparently the artist intended the principal figure to be represented with hands upraised in the act of benediction, but these members are now lost.

Turning to Mr. Rimmer's *Handbook of Ancient Stone Crosses of England*, I was struck by the woodcut which appears on page 74. This, a view of the head of Henley Cross, Warwickshire, exhibits a precisely similar device to the one just described, the unusual character of which is attested by Mr. Rimmer's note on the Henley carving, which is to the effect that he knows of nothing like it in England or abroad. If this be the case, then, it is clear that we have here, at least, an emblem of the old religion of exceptional rarity, and, more than that, may possess in this venerable relic the long separated head of the cross previously mentioned.

Heads of crosses of this type are almost invariably sculptured on all the four faces, and I believe the Barton stone was thus formerly embellished. Two of its faces are buried deep in the old ten-inch brick wall and cannot be examined, but the fourth side (the opposite one to that figured in the drawing) is visible, and, though the whole surface bears witness to a process of ruthless chiselling down at the time the stone was inserted in its present position, there are distinct traces of carving having once existed, though its distinctive character cannot now be determined.

The oblong plan of the stone and its dimensions, though unusual in this part of the country, are nearly

paralleled by certain examples still existing in Cornwall and the Vale of Clwyd.* (See plate No. 2.)

In the accompanying restoration I have endeavoured to give some idea of the appearance which this "venerable landmark of our faith" may have presented, when first it rose above the wayside, close by the edge of the once formidable Chat Moss, and in this connection it is worth mentioning that Thomas del Bothe, that "opulent yeoman" of the house of Barton hard by, who built a chapel on the bridge of Salford "for the repose of his soul," died in the last quarter of the fourteenth century, a period when crosses were springing up by scores throughout the length and breadth of the land. This worthy man, besides the benefaction above mentioned, provided funds for the addition of a chantry to Eccles Church, and was, one would imagine, a very likely person to have erected such a memorial as is here described.

I think, however, that the date of this cross must be sought for not later than the year A.D. 1320.

It will be remembered that the broken shaft of a Saxon cross was discovered at Barton during the construction of the ship canal. This fragment is now carefully preserved in the Manchester Museum at Owens College.

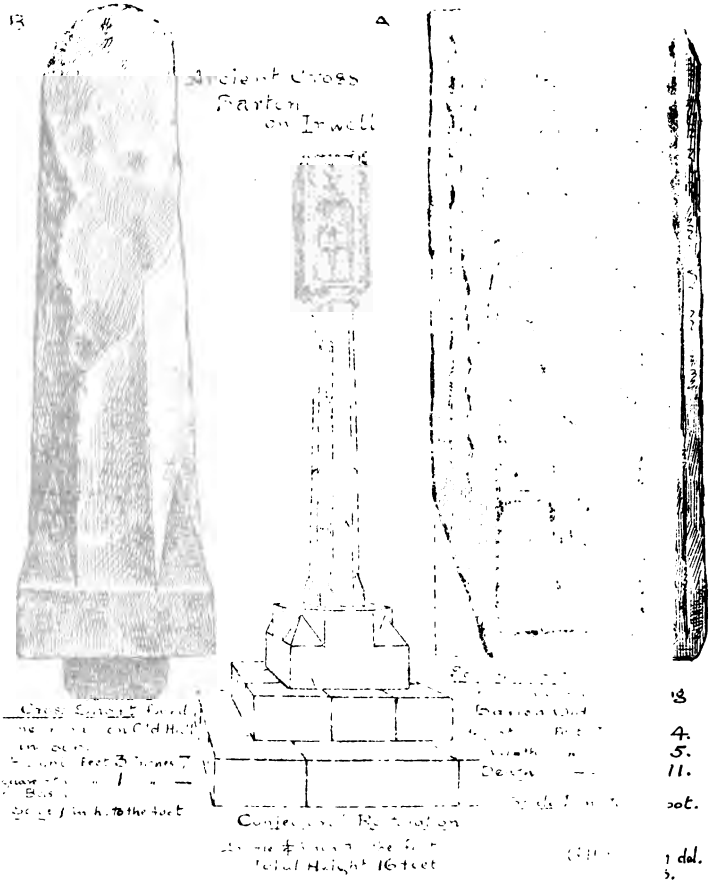
THE CROSS OF WHESTON, DERBYSHIRE.

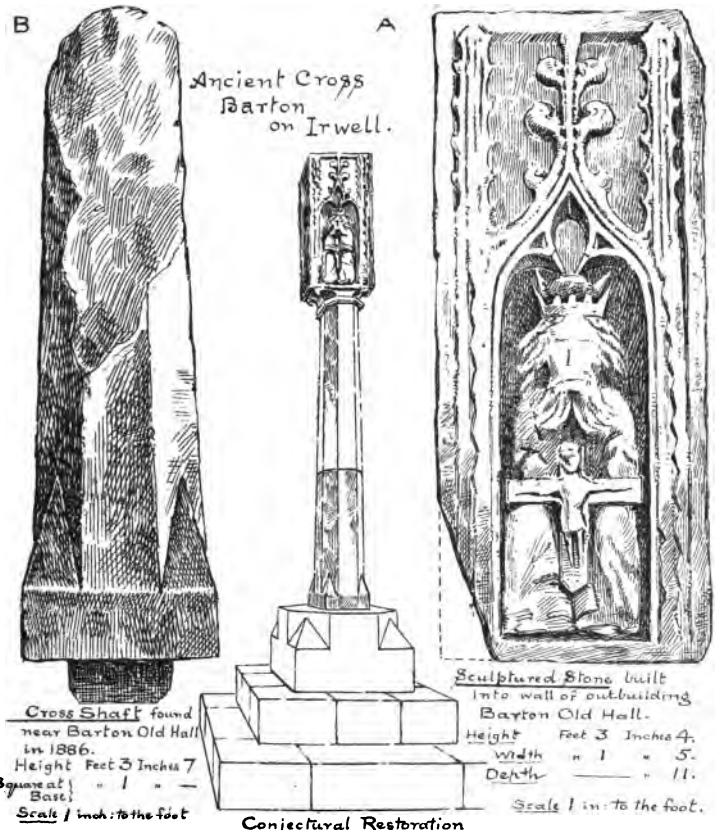
The village of Wheston is a small, quaint, out-of-the-way nook, situated on rising ground some two miles out of Tideswell, in the direction of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

---

* Comparative measurements of cross heads:—

	Height. Ft. In.	Width. Ft. In.	Depth. Inches.
Barton, Lancashire	3 4	1 5	11
Derwen, Vale of Clwyd	2 10	1 9	13
Tremeirchion ditto	3 3	2 1	10
Helston, Cornwall	2 9	1 3	—


Ancient Cross
Barton
on Irwell
Conjectural Restoration
Total Height 16 feet


B
A
Ancient Cross
Barton
on Irwell.
Cross Shaft found
near Barton Old Hall
in 1886.
Height Feet 3 Inches 7
Square at Base " 1 " —
Scale 1 inch: to the foot
Sculptured Stone built
into wall of outbuilding
Barton Old Hall.
Height Feet 3 Inches 4.
Width " 1 " 5.
Depth —— " 11.
Scale 1 in: to the foot.
Conjectural Restoration
Scale ½ inch to the foot.
Total Height 16 feet
G.H. Rowbotham del.
1893.

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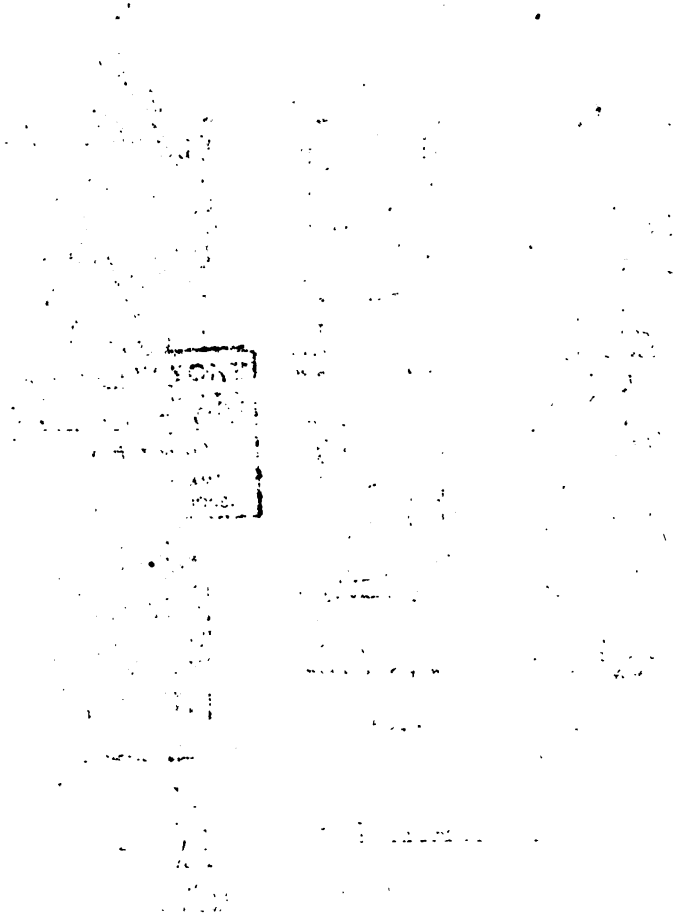
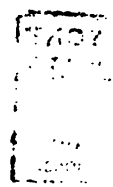
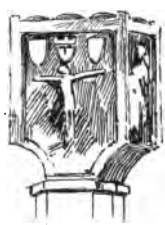




Head of Henley Cross
(after A. Rimmer.)

TREDETHY.
Height 1 foot 10 in.
Width — 10 in

LANTEGLOS
Height 2 feet



ST IVES.
Dimensions not given

HELSTON
Height 2 feet 9 inches
Width 1 foot 3 .

TREMEIRCHION
VALE of CLWYD.
Height 3 feet 3 inches
Width 2 . 1 .
Depth — 10 .
from "Stone Crosses of Vale of Clwyd"
E. OWEN.

FOUR CORNISH CROSSES
after J. T. BLIGHT.

NOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CROSS AT BARTON

G. H. ROWBOTHAM.

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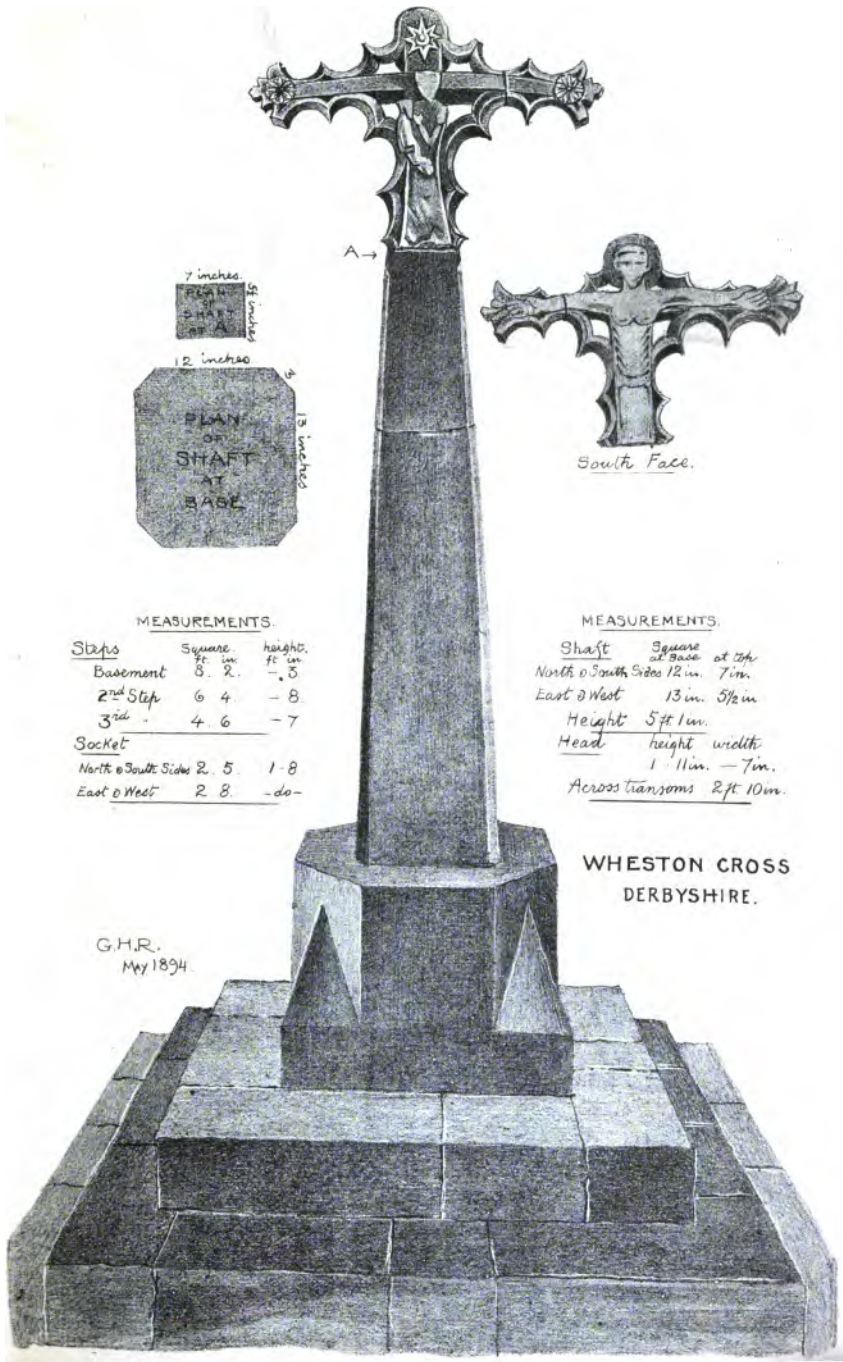

MEASUREMENTS.

Steps	Square ft in	height ft in
Basement	8. 2.	- 5.
2nd Step	6 4	- 8.
3rd .	4. 6	- 7
Socket		
North & South Sides	2. 5	1 - 8
East & West	2 8.	- do -

MEASUREMENTS.

Shaft	Square at Base	at top
North & South Sides	12 in.	7 in.
East & West	13 in.	5½ in
Height	5 ft 1 in.	
Head	height	width
	1' 11 in.	— 7 in.
Across transoms	2 ft 10 in.	

WHESTON CROSS
DERBYSHIRE.

G.H.R.
May 1894

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

That Wheston is an out-of-the-way spot probably accounts for the fact that it is still in the possession of one of the finest roadside crosses north of the Trent.

This splendid specimen of mediæval art stands in a walled enclosure, measuring some ten yards by thirteen, one side of which fronts the highway, access being gained by the usual stone stile.

In the centre of the enclosure rises a Calvary of three steps, square on plan, without drip, and measuring respectively eight feet two inches, six feet four inches, and four feet six inches on each face, with a corresponding rise of three, eight, and seven inches, reckoning from the base.

The pedestal or socket is of an irregular octagonal form, brought to a square in its lower bed by bold broaches of simple form. Above rises the graceful shaft, five feet one inch high, oblong on plan, with chamfered angles, and noticeable for the manner in which the ground plan of twelve inches by thirteen is gradually brought to a plan of seven inches by five and a half in order to accommodate the peculiar shape of the carved cross head. This latter feature is the glory of the cross and most wonderfully preserved. Of a nearly true Tau shape, the contour is richly ornamented with a series of bold, clearly cut cusps, the transoms themselves terminating in five clearly defined radii, which may possibly typify the five sacred wounds. Extending over the whole south face of the head is a finely cut sculpture of the Crucified, the head of the figure not reclining to the left as is usual, but fixed exactly in the centre.

The disfigurement of the face of the Christ, the greater part having been deliberately cut away, probably dates from the time of the Puritan edict of 1644, which expressly ordered the mutilation and destruction of all such monuments.

The corresponding or north side exhibits a standing figure of the Virgin, with the Child on her right arm, the left being upraised and resting upon her bosom. The head of the Virgin has been even more successfully mutilated than the companion sculpture, and it is impossible now to judge of its former aspect.

Immediately above the head of this group, at the apex of the cross, is carved a large eight-pointed star, and, in addition, each transom termination is enriched with a large many-petaled aster-like flower.

The entire structure of this noble cross rises to a height of nine feet eleven inches, and is at present, it is satisfactory to note, in an excellent state of preservation, and evidently well looked after. The initials D. J. B. and the date 1841, which appear on one of the steps, point to some former reparation. I have not been able to discover anything of moment relating to the early history of this monument, but the following extract from Dr. Cox's work on the churches of Derbyshire is, at least, suggestive, Monksdale lying within a very short distance of Wheston village. He says: "Within this parish (Tideswell), on the Tideswell side of the valley that is still known as Monksdale, it seeems that the monks of Lenton Priory, co. Notts, had an establishment where they probably gathered together that portion of the tithes of this district to which they were entitled by the gift of William Peverel. The outline of the foundations of the chapel attached to this grange can still be seen in dry weather. That which shows above ground is of fourteenth century date." In the year 1818 Mr. E. Rhodes published a book entitled *Peak Scenery*, a large quarto volume full of most interesting descriptive matter. The book is quite exceptionally well illustrated, the draughtsman being no less a personage than the distinguished artist, Francis L.

Chantrey, A.R.A., who was himself, by the way, a native of Derbyshire. Amongst the illustrations is a view of Wheston Cross, such a memorial appealing specially, no doubt, to the celebrated sculptor. In the plate the cross is represented as minus a portion of one arm, reference to which is made in Mr. Rhodes's description. This fragment has since been restored to its place.

In conclusion, I quote Mr. Rhodes's remarks on the subject. He says: "In one part of the village of Wheston, near the roadside, stands an old stone cross, which, like everything else that the place contains, is closely embosomed with trees. The upper part of the cross, which is evidently of ancient date and of a singular construction, resembles in some of its ornaments the foliated ramifications of a Gothic window, the shaft is unadorned and more modern.* One side of this curious *relique* represents the infant Saviour in the arms of his mother, over their heads is a faint indication of a star, emblematic of the ray that directed the wise men of the East to the birthplace of Christ.

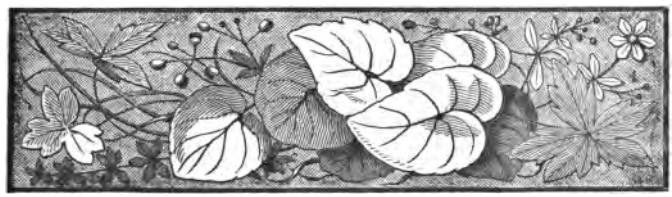
"The other side represents the crucifixion. Several of these ancient structures have been found in this part of Derbyshire, but only a few have escaped the dilapidating progress of time: the others have been destroyed as objects of no value. In one place the shaft of a cross, originally of no mean workmanship, has been converted into a gatepost; another has been scooped and hollowed out and made into a blacksmith's trough. I have seen one, which is richly sculptured on its three remaining sides with figures and a variety of ornaments, all well

* Mr. Rhodes is quite wrong in this statement. All is of one date, so far as the cross itself is concerned; the steps may be more recent.

executed, that was long applied to this humble purpose. It is now in the possession of Mr. William Staniforth, of Sheffield.

"A small portion of the cross at Wheston has been lately broken off, which I observed had been used as a common piece of stone, and built and cemented into an adjoining wall."

Let us hope that this ancient monument may long remain to dignify the old village of Wheston and to delight all those who care for such things.



ANCIENT IRISH ART.

BY H. COLLEY MARCH, M.D.

(An Address at the opening of the Winter Session, October 13th, 1893.)

IT may almost be affirmed that everything for which an antiquarian society exists can be included in the province of anthropology, and it would seem that all archæological pursuits have, in turn, their fashion. At the present moment the subject that attracts most attention is, perhaps, that of the origin and lineage and meaning of ornament. In section H of the British Association, the Nottingham audience was addressed by Professor Hildebrand on the art-connection of Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians before the seventh century; and by Mr. Romilly Allen on the development of early Christian art in Great Britain and Ireland.

For myself, newly come back from the latter country and from a study of her antiquarian collections, prehistoric tombs, and architectural remains, the most fascinating problem is the genesis of what is called Irish art. This term is used to denote that style of ornamentation which flourished from the seventh to the twelfth century, say

from A.D. 690, the date of the illuminated Book of Kells, to A.D. 1123, the date of the metal-work of the Cong Cross, and of which examples have been found in religious houses in France, Germany, and Italy.

The most remarkable feature of Irish art is zoomorphic interlacement, and the prevailing animal suggestion is that of the serpent or dragon. And so much is this the case that whereas the obverse of the Cong Cross is divided into forty-six fields of decoration, convoluted snakes occupy thirty-eight of them. But when the question is asked in the Dublin Museum, "What is the significance of this recurrent theme?" the reply is, "It has no meaning whatever; it is nothing but ornament; it was originated and perfected by early Irish Christians."

The fact is not recognised that man cannot invent an ornament; that he only copies something else, and either degrades it or ennobles it. The fact is not recognised that all designs have a history and a pedigree; that the zoomorph in particular has a legendary origin; and that the bestial legend in its ultimate analysis rests on the totem. Totemism has been well-nigh universal. That of the earliest Egyptians, overlapping a later cult, gave to the gods of the Nile the form of a cow, a ram, a hawk, an ibis. The ancient totemism of the Accadians, overlapping the religion of Assyria and flowing westward, tinged the teaching of Moses, who rejected as unclean the flesh of specific animals, and touched at last the peerless art of Greece.

But Christian Ireland cannot claim to be the inventrix of these curiously contorted animal forms, though she regarded them as emblems of evil vanquished by the Cross, for they existed long before in pagan Gotland, profusely decorating the metal-work of the centuries that preceded the viking period, and in the knots of the Norse Wurm

that adorns many a runic stone. In those early days, legend and zoomorphic designs were contemporary and intelligible, supernatural power was attributed to dracontine monsters, and the use of bestial symbols for divine persons had but lately emerged from a cult of tribal totems.

Is there any trace of an overlap of pagan Irish legend upon Christian Irish art? Some pagan overlap there was undoubtedly. It is known to have been the custom of many heathen people to "redden their keels" on the bleeding body of a man when launching their ships upon the sea, and to bury a human victim under the foundations of any important structure, were it hall, or fortress, or temple. The *Book of Lismore* (p. 178) relates how the blessed St. Columba sailed forth from Ireland "till he reached Hi," or Iona. On the night of Pentecost he reached it. Then said Colomb Cille to his followers: "It were well for us that our roots go under the ground here." And he said: "It is permitted to you that some of you should go under the earth here, under the mould of the island, to consecrate it." Odrán rose up readily, and this he said: "If I should be taken," saith he, "I am ready for that." Then Odrán went to heaven, and Colomb founded a church by him afterwards.

A similar story is told about St. Patrick. Two girl-converts asked to see the face of Christ. And the saint said unto them: "Ye cannot see the face of Christ except ye taste of death and except ye receive the sacrifice." And they answered: "Give us the sacrifice that we may behold the Son, our spouse." And they received the eucharist of God, and they slept in death. And they buried them near the well of Clebach, and St. Patrick built a church in that place (*ibid*, p. 88). It is not unlikely that these holy men justified themselves by the

scriptures of the religion they had newly embraced. "Hiel, the Bethelite, built Jericho; he laid the foundation thereof in Abiram, his firstborn, and set up the gates thereof in his youngest son, Segub, according to the word of the Lord" (I. Kings, xvi. 34).

But there is no pagan overlap, in Ireland, of a legendary serpent. Indeed, no such legend was possible, because there were no serpents and no native name for a serpent. Irish church literature represented the devil in the likeness of a man; in rendering the third chapter of Genesis, the Teutonic term *nædre*, or adder, had to be introduced to designate the tempter; and in an account of the tortures of the damned the foreign words dragon and scorpion were employed, but the scorpions were spoken of as blue, and the dragons were described as red, and black, and brown (*Book of Lismore*, pp. 254, 255).

Moreover, Ireland is not without archaic sculptures. The grave-mounds of the Bronze Age, of the pagan times associated with the pride of Tara, show many decorations cut on the stones of megalithic tombs. These designs are skeuomorphs, for they comprise motives transferred from the chevrons of basketry, from the chequers of textile fabrics, and from the coils and spirals of filigree. But no presentment of the serpent, no zoomorphic convolution can be anywhere discovered.

A sculptured serpent is, however, a common object on the memorial megaliths of the North (Stephens' *Runic Monuments*, &c.). Although this is often intertwined with a smaller or secondary snake, and is therefore not without artistic sense, it cannot be doubted that it has a legendary meaning. It usually carries or encompasses the whole of the inscription, even as Midgarth's Orm encircled the earth, and it is accompanied by the

Hammer of Thor, who was the "protector and friend of man." On bronze brooches that "belong to the centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ" (National Museum, Stockholm) the coiled snake is repeated in separate ornamental fields, much as on the Cross of Cong, and has therefore a distinct purpose of adornment. It might have been easily developed from the serpent of the megalith, but the reverse process of origin is impossible, a legendary symbol could not be evolved from any decorative device. As the totem precedes the legend, so the legendary symbol precedes the zoomorphic ornamentation. The bronze brooch of Gotland, like the Cross of Cong, is divided into panels or compartments, each of which is occupied by a dracontine convolution; but the brooch is far older than the cross. And the serpent coils of Irish art, that sprang so suddenly into existence in a land destitute of snakes, are based on no native legend, and have no prehistoric prototype.

The conclusion to be drawn is irresistible. The features of early Christian art in Ireland were introduced from without. On the one hand, architecture that is Romanesque but not "Norman;" a profusion of the zoomorph; ubiquitous interlacement of decoration; a specific treatment of the divine story, as in the manner of Christ's baptism; these things show a Byzantine culture-current. On the other hand, a Scando-Gothic stream is perceptible. It can be seen, as regards ornament, in the peculiar "trumpet pattern," which is indigenous neither to Ireland nor to Britain; in a predominance of "Fafni," or dracontine convolutions; and in a boundless display of "mystic knots." As regards art, it can be seen in the "standing free" of the Crucified One, and in the "heavy mustachios" of unbearded persons, of Christ, of the Baptist, of soldiers and evangelists; and, as regards legend, in

the assimilation of northern conceptions, as that of a hell with alternate frost and fire (*Book of Lismore*, pp. 254, 255).

Wherever these Byzantine and Scandinavian art-currents met and mingled, the result has been reinforcement and enrichment beyond the strength and beauty that either possessed alone.

PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, January 27th, 1893.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting was held in Chetham College, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., presiding.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Captain Marshall Robinson, Sharples; Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, Bradshaw Hall; and Mr. J. P. Wilkinson, C.E., Newton Heath.

Mr. G. H. Rowbotham exhibited and presented to the Society several sheets of original drawings of Rushton Spencer, Heptonstall, and Broughton, Salop.

Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman presented some local prints for the Society's scrapbook.

Mr. C. W. Sutton exhibited, on behalf of Mr. J. J. Alexander, photos. of Roman *fibulæ*, a jet ring, clay sling-stone, comb used in weaving, and a canoe, found in an ancient lake dwelling about a mile from Glastonbury.

Mr. George C. Yates read the annual report of the Council. (See vol. x., p. 255.)

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President:
The Duke of Devonshire.

Vice-Presidents:

W. E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L.
Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart.
Professor Dawkins, F.R.S.
H. Colley March, M.D.
J. Holme Nicholson, M.A.
Charles W. Sutton.

Council:

Samuel Andrew.
C. T. Tallent-Bateman.
H. T. Crofton.
J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.
George Esdaile, C.E.
Lieut.-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A.
Major French.
W. H. Guest.
William Harrison.
N. Heywood.
T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
R. Langton.
Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A.
Albert Nicholson.
George Pearson.

Treasurer: Thomas Letherbrow.

Honorary Secretary: G. C. Yates, F.S.A.

Friday, February 3rd, 1893.

A meeting was held in Chetham College, Mr. C. W. Sutton in the chair.

The following new members were elected: Messrs. John Clayton Chorlton, Didsbury; Thomas Dale Neal, Wilmslow; and Mrs. Pearson, Salford.

Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., exhibited a cinerary urn and contents found on Extwistle Moor, Burnley; a flint hand-tool from the Reculvers, Kent; and a flint axe from the drift, found at Mildenhall.

Mr. George Esdaile exhibited a plan of "Common and waste land upon Hollinwood, taken from the Survey of Enclosure of 1802, by John Radley, 1822."

Dr. Renaud, F.S.A., read a paper having reference to the Monumental Brasses of Fitton and Sutton in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. (See page 34.)

Some interesting remarks on the paper were made by

the Chairman, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, Dr. March, and Mr. Albert Nicholson. Dr. Renaud's paper was illustrated by a collection of original drawings and rubbings of the brasses.

Dr. H. Colley March read a paper entitled "Rending the Wolf's Jaw," with illustrations. (See page 113.) A discussion took place after the reading of the paper, in which Messrs. J. H. Nicholson, Pearson, T. Cann Hughes, A. Nicholson, and the Chairman took part.

At the close of the discussion Mr. A. Nicholson urged that an effort should be made to induce the authorities either of the Whitworth Gallery or of the Owens College Museum to secure a copy of the Gosforth Cross, which, he said, was certainly the finest monument of the kind in the country. Some years ago, when the cross had to be reset, an exact mould of it was taken, and was now at South Kensington, and a copy of that reproduction should not be difficult to get.

The Chairman remarked that that was a matter in regard to which the Council of that Society might very well make a recommendation.

Friday, March 3rd, 1893.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham College, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., presiding.

There were several interesting exhibits, among them being an Egyptian scarabæus, of about the date 2500 B.C., which was exhibited by Mr. Nathan Heywood.

Mr. John Cooper, of Congleton, sent a sketch of the sculptured rocks at Cloud End.

Mr. Yates showed a Confederate States bond for $1,000, and an old broadsheet, being "Full particulars of the trial and execution of Alexander and Michael

M'Keand, for the wilful murder of Betty Bates of Winton, near Eccles, on Monday evening, the 22nd of May, 1826."

Dr. Renaud, F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society two drawings of an ornamental mediæval brick or tile found in digging the foundations of a house in Campfield in 1878.

Mr. Faithwaite exhibited a curious printed funeral invitation card, date about 1712.

Mr. Esdaile showed a number of interesting books.

Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., read the following paper on

AN ANCIENT STONE FONT AT ROCHDALE.

Whilst preparing to plant some trees near to the western wall of the churchyard of Rochdale Parish Church, on 7th February, 1893, the sexton came upon a stone font, which rested in an inverted position, the bottom of it being about a foot below the surface.

From the general appearance of the ground between the west door of the church and the wall it is quite evident that the surface was originally some four feet lower than it is now; this is made apparent from the fact that the vicarage garden, which is on the other side of the wall, is reached by a descent of several steps. The top of the font, when unearthed, was nearly on a level with the garden walk.

Nearly the whole of this western corner of the churchyard is covered with gravestones, the dates on which range from the middle of last century to its close, conspicuous amongst these are ten large raised tombstones.

The font is made of native coarse sandstone (not millstone grit), very similar to that used in the older parts of the tower. It is octagonal and entirely devoid of ornamentation. Its height is about two feet; the upper

border is five inches deep, and below this is a narrow fluting. The outer circumference at this point being eight feet, which at the widest part is increased to eight feet seven inches. The outside diameter of the top is two feet eight inches; that of the basin being one foot eleven inches, thus leaving a brim of four and a half inches wide. The depth of the basin is one foot, and on one side of the bottom of it is a hole leading to one side of the base. In the brim are found four holes, which have evidently been used for the insertion of the staples or iron rods to which the lid or cover was attached.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that before the Reformation all fonts were kept under lock and key. In the constitution of the Bishop of Salisbury (about the year 1217) it was enacted that the fonts were to be provided with locks and keys, and at the council of Durham, a few years later, the same regulation was made, and in Burn's *Ecclesiastical Law* (vol. ii., p. 296) it is stated* that "the font shall be kept locked up for fear of sorcery;" by the term is probably meant superstitious purposes. Other authorities say that the fonts were locked and sealed from the beginning of Lent to Maundy Thursday. The churchwardens' accounts of Leverton Church, in Lincolnshire, under the year 1498, has the item, "for stabelles & hoder (other) things to ye font iijd." The hole in the side also points to a period before the custom of lining the fonts with lead came into vogue; its purpose was to draw off the water which had been used for baptism within the canonical time, *i.e.*, seven days. Of course, when this font was in use, baptism was performed by immersion or dipping. It was only in the Prayer Book of Edward VI. that it was permitted "if

* Quoting Lyndwood.

the child be weak it shall suffice to pour water upon it."

Notwithstanding these special points about this recent find, it is by no means easy to assign to it a date.

One antiquary, who is somewhat of an authority on church architecture, on seeing a photograph of this font, gave it as an opinion that it had the appearance of having been hammer dressed, and not chisel worked, and that the slopes of its sides were not all equal, and that it was therefore possibly of Saxon origin. But an examination of the font itself shows that it is chisel worked, and the want of true symmetrical proportions may well be due to its having been buried from one hundred and fifty to two hundred years.

We have some evidence of extensive repairs having been done at the close of the fifteenth century, when probably the Perpendicular style of architecture was introduced into it, and there was probably amongst the other "restorations" a new font; in that case, the one now discovered is the new one.

This font is certainly not of Saxon or even Norman origin. The original font belonging to this church was, no doubt, the one described by Dr. Whitaker, which he said was an "almost shapeless stone approaching to a circular shape." It was eleven inches in diameter and eight inches deep, with rivets on the outside to "fasten some metallic lining."

Considerable discussion took place on this paper, in which Dr. March, Messrs. C. W. Sutton, G. H. Rowbotham, John Owen, R. Langton, and the Rev. E. F. Letts took part.

Mr. Thomas Kay read "Further Remarks on an Obscure Funeral Custom." (See page 27.) Dr. March, Mr. Langton, and the Chairman took part in the discussion.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

The Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., read the principal paper of the evening on the "Mosley Family and their Brasses in Manchester Cathedral." (See page 82.)

Some interesting remarks on the paper were made by Mr. Fletcher Moss, Mr. Walter T. Browne, and others.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon gave some "Notes on Chap Books," which he illustrated with a large and interesting collection exhibited by himself, and by Messrs. W. H. Guest, George Esdaile, W. Pullinger, and G. C. Yates. Many of them were printed in Manchester.

Friday, April 7th, 1893.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham College, Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., in the chair.

The Dean of Manchester, and Mr. G. Postlethwaite, of the Manchester Grammar School, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. George Yates exhibited a small collection of drawings of old masters (these were presented to the Society by Mr. W. H. Guest); a plan of the Grand Junction Railway (about 1830), showing the style of first, second, and third class carriages in use at that time; and copies of *Paddy Kelly's Budget,* published in 1841 at Liverpool, and of *Tim Bobbin's Budget,* published in 1848 at Manchester.

Mr. George H. Rowbotham exhibited and presented to the Society a sheet of sketches of old crosses.

Mr. Pullinger read a short paper on the pre-historic antiquities of Stanton Moor, and the Hermit's Cave, Youlgreave, Derbyshire.

Mr. T. Cann Hughes gave a short communication on the tower known as "Pemberton's parlour" in the

Chester Walls, an interesting relic familiar to all antiquarian visitors to Chester.

Mr. W. S. Nadin, solicitor, forwarded a communication (which was read by Mr. C. W. Sutton) on his ancestor, Joseph Nadin, commonly called Joe Nadin, a personage well known to readers of Manchester history. In this communication Nadin was presented in a somewhat new light. It was stated that he was born at Fairfield, Derbyshire, in the year 1765, and that his ancestors for many generations were farmers. Not caring for farming, he entered the employment of a manufacturing firm at Stockport, of which firm he ultimately became manager. Subsequently he carried on business as a cotton spinner, and amassed several thousand pounds. In the year 1792 he married Mary Rowlinson, widow of a Lancashire spinner, at the parish church of Manchester. At the time when the operatives were playing havoc with the cotton mills in Lancashire and elsewhere, he made himself conspicuous in following up their plots and bringing them to justice. He was very successful in his endeavours, and was asked by several of the leading spinners and employers of labour to represent their interests; and he was prevailed upon to accept the position of deputy constable to the borough, analogous somewhat to the present office of chief constable. At the time he took his appointment he was already a wealthy man for the period in which he lived. He took a great interest in local matters, and was for some time a churchwarden. Reference was made to some of the more exciting events in his career, including his efforts to suppress the tumult in St. Peter's Fields in 1819, on which occasion he was shot at, the bullet passing through his hat. That he was a man who was liked and respected by certain classes was evident from

the many testimonials he received from time to time, and from the fact that he was on several occasions asked to accept positions very much better than the one he held in Manchester. The many portraits of him that are in existence showed that he was a man of magnificent physique.

Mr. G. C. Yates said his father knew Nadin very well; he had told him many strange tales of Nadin, and had given him a very different description of him from that now presented.

Mr. Albert Nicholson read a paper, based on MSS. that belonged to the late Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., on the "Young Pretender's Invasion of England in 1745." After briefly stating the facts about Prince Charles Edward's march through Lancashire, the entry into Manchester of the young prince and his followers, and their advance on the road to London with renewed enthusiasm and an augmented force, Mr. Nicholson proceeded to deal with the question of what caused the brave and accomplished officers, skilled in the art of war, who commanded this "ever-victorious army," to decide to retreat. They had outgeneralled the Duke of Cumberland, and had no force between them and London but a body of troops on Finchley Common, chiefly composed of recently raised London volunteers. This decision was arrived at on December 5th, 1745, at Derby, and was unanimous. To say that they were ignorant of the advantage they possessed and the true situation of the king's forces and friends, would be untrue. The exact reverse was the case. The question really comes to be what was the true temper of the country, and when an adequate history of these times comes to be written this is the point that must be made clear. The writers on these events, who have not taken their matter from others, have either

written from a purely party point of view, or whether Jacobite or Hanoverian in sympathy, they have given little or no attention to what occurred out of Scotland. At the best they seem to have regarded London, if they considered England at all, as the one place that would have a say in the great question at issue. Mr. Nicholson gave many interesting facts, showing the extraordinary manner in which the nobility, gentry, corporations, and county authorities vied with each other in offering their services and their fortunes to the king in defence of "their country and their religion," as they put it. Out of the thirteen regiments enrolled several were in this immediate neighbourhood. A large body of horse was raised by the county of York, called the Yorkshire Hunters. A thousand horses were found by the gentry of Staffordshire, on which the Duke of Cumberland mounted a part of his infantry to pursue the retreating Jacobites. The Earls of Cholmondeley and Warrington gathered the militia of Cheshire, and Lord Herbert and others of the newly raised forces at Frodsham to defend the passage into Wales. The *Manchester Magazine* gives many details of troops raised in and about Manchester, though this was supposed to be a Jacobite stronghold, and of the loyal feeling in the town towards the Government; and of subscriptions "for the support of our religion and liberties." Mr. Nicholson then gave details connected with the regiment raised for the Government and equipped and maintained by the town of Liverpool, called the Liverpool Blues, the accounts of which and many other documents relating to that town and its action in the great emergency are in his collection. The total number of men was six hundred and forty-eight. These were raised, equipped, and maintained at a cost of £4,859, towards which the corporation found £2,000.

The good people of the town offered, if the Government desired it, to allow these troops to go with the Royal force and to raise another regiment to defend their town and port.

Wednesday, May 24th, 1893.

WHITSUNTIDE VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, AND ELY.

On Wednesday, May 24th, thirty members of the Society visited Cambridge under the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates, the honorary secretary. The hotel chosen was the University Arms. The weather was most propitious for the meeting.

The leader was so fortunate as to obtain the assistance of Mr. Atkinson, the honorary secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and also of Mr. J. Pink, the librarian of the Free Library, Cambridge, and these two gentlemen exerted themselves to their utmost to make the visit pleasant and instructive to the party. Most of the colleges, with their chapels, halls, and grounds, were visited, and every facility was given to the party to inspect everything of interest. The first college visited was Emmanuel, founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay. It was placed on the site of the house of the Dominican, or Black Friars, who settled here in 1240.

The party then visited Jesus College, pleasantly situated apart from the other colleges among the meadows, and it elicited the remark from James I. that "if he lived in the university he would pray at King's, eat at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus."

The Round Church, or the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, was visited. It is said to have been built by Pain Peverell. It appears to have been consecrated in 1101, and to be the oldest of the four existing round

churches in England. This form, so different from that of the ordinary Christian churches of the west, which is derived from the Roman Basilica, was probably taken from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. From the fact of the Jew's quarter or Jewry having been near by, it has been thought that the building once served as a Jewish synagogue; but for this conjecture, as well as that of its having belonged to the Knights Templar, Mr. Cooper is well persuaded that there is no kind of foundation.

Trinity College was visited. It is the noblest and largest institution of the kind in the kingdom, if not in the world. It was founded by Henry VIII. in 1546. The chapel was completed in 1564; the arrangement of the great court is due to Dr. Nevile, master 1593-1615, who built the fountain 1602, the hall and kitchen 1604-8, and part of Nevile's court 1612. The old court is one of the largest and most imposing quadrangles in the kingdom. There are about seven hundred undergraduates on the boards of the college, nearly all in residence.

King's College was founded by Henry VI. in 1441. Its chapel, with its fine proportions, noble windows, massive but elegant buttresses, and boldly-designed parapet, is a truly royal structure. Fuller speaks of it as "one of the rarest fabricks in Christendom, wherein the stone work, wood work, and glass work contend which shall deserve most admiration."

By special arrangement the members visited the archæological museum, where they were met by Baron von Hügel and Professor A. C. Haddon, and these gentlemen described the fine collection of ethnographical curiosities to the members. Afterwards they adjourned to the Fitzwilliam Museum. This museum,

which is one of the choicest of modern Grecian buildings, of fine Portland stone, in Corinthian style, was designed by Basevi. It cost nearly £115,000. Here is a valuable collection of pictures, engravings, and books. Amongst the other places of interest visited were the Church of St. Benet, Queen's College, Pembroke College, St. Mary the Less, St. Peter's College, the Church of St. Peter's, and the Free Library. Some of the members also visited Trumpington Church, which contains an early brass.

Before leaving Cambridge, hearty votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Atkinson and Pink for their great kindness to the members during their stay in the town.

On Friday the members went to Bury St. Edmunds. On arrival they were met by Mr. John C. Ford, who acted as their guide during the day. The members first examined the abbey gate, which was erected after the destruction by the townspeople in 1327 of the original entrance to the abbey. Its height is seventy-two feet. The architecture is of the best period of the Gothic style, richly ornamented with devices and niches for the reception of statues. The ruins of the abbey include the remains of the walls of a building in the form of a parallelogram where probably the refectory formerly stood, and a tower near the ruin, called the fishing tower. The embattled wall on the south side encloses what was formerly the abbot's mint. The abbot's bridge over the River Lark is in a state of good preservation. The three arches are on one side semicircular and on the other pointed. Very little is left of the ruins of the abbey church, which was five hundred and five feet in length; the west front was two hundred and forty feet and the nave thirty-three feet broad.

St. James's Church was next visited. This was originally built about the year 1125. The present structure,

though far advanced in 1500, was not finished until the Reformation, when Edward VI. gave £200 to complete it. The west end is particularly beautiful.

St. Mary's Church is a fine specimen of the Perpendicular style, and was built at the beginning of the fifteenth century, but the lower part of the tower, with the sacrarium and crypt under it, are remains of an earlier building. The west window is believed to be the largest in any parochial church in the kingdom, being thirty-five feet six inches high and eighteen feet six inches in breadth. The beautiful "Nottingham porch" was erected in compliance with the will of John Notyngham, grocer, in 1437. The tower contains a good peal of bells. The curfew is still tolled. The Queen's Window bears the following inscription: "This window was given by Queen Victoria, A.D. 1881, in memory of the Princess Mary Tudor, who died A.D. 1534, and was buried in this church." The roof of the nave is said to be the finest specimen in the world of the open timber roof. Between the church and St. James's Church is a Norman tower, built about 1090 as the grand portal to the church of St. Edmund's. It has been pronounced to be the finest building of its kind and period extant in Europe. Behind this tower is the beautiful churchyard, formerly known as the cemetery of St. Edmund. There are many interesting tombstones. There is a tablet to the memory of Henry Cockton, author of *Valentine Vox*, who was interred in this churchyard. The gravestone of a blacksmith has the following epitaph:—

My sledge and hammer lie reclined,
My bellows, too, have lost their wind,
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed,
And in the dust my vice is laid,
My coals are spent, my irons gone,
My nails are drove, my work is done.

A visit was then paid to Moyse's Hall, also called the Jews' Synagogue, which is a fine specimen of a dwelling-house at the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century.

Before leaving for Bury St. Edmunds a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Ford for the able manner he had described all the places of interest visited by the members.

At Ely the members were met by the Rev. K. H. Smith, who conducted them to the cathedral. Here the Ven. Archdeacon Emery described the whole of the cathedral in an exceedingly interesting manner. Mr. Smith, in describing the exterior of the cathedral and its surroundings, said that what is now the Isle of Ely was anciently called Suth Girwa, and is a large tract of high ground encompassed with fens which formerly overflowed with water. Ely is the principal place and gives the name to the whole. Within its boundaries there are several towns and villages, as Wisbech, March, Chatteris, and others, and the former great waste of marsh and fen has become, by means of drainage, a fertile corn-growing district of great importance. Ely is believed to have taken its name from Elig in the Saxon tongue, signifying a willow; or from Elge in the Latin of Bede, the historian, from the abundance of eels produced in the surrounding waters. Etheldreda or Audrey, a princess of distinguished piety, devoted herself to the service of God in early life, but urged by her parents, was married to Tonbert, or Tonberct, Earldorman or Prince of the South Gyrvii, or Fenman, A.D. 652, who settled upon her the whole Isle of Ely as a dower. Three years after her marriage Tonbert died, and Etheldreda retired to Ely for the purpose of religious meditation, for which it was well adapted, as being

surrounded by fens and waters it was difficult of access. She afterwards married Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, and subsequently became queen by the accession of her husband to his father's kingdom. After the lapse of twelve years she gained the permission of her husband to withdraw from his court, and retired to the Abbey of Coldingham, where she took the veil; thence withdrew to Ely, and repaired the old church founded by Ethelbert at a place called Cratendune; but a more commodious site was chosen near the river, where the foundations of her church were laid and the monastery was begun. She governed her house in such a manner as to gain the esteem both of its members and the inhabitants of the surrounding country, living and dying an example of piety and holiness. She was interred in the graveyard of the monastery, but after a period of sixteen years her remains were translated with much reverence to the church she had founded. About A.D. 673 Etheldreda began the foundation of a monastery for both sexes, and was installed the first abbess. She gave the whole Isle of Ely to the monastery as an endowment, and died A.D. 679. After the destruction of the monastery a century elapsed before steps were taken for its restoration. At length Ethelwold, then Bishop of Winchester, refounded the monastery in 970. Simeon, the ninth abbot, who was a relative of King William, laid the foundation of the present cathedral in 1083. This church is said by Thomas of Ely to have been one of the noblest in the kingdom, and a marvel of architectural skill. There is certainly no cathedral in England which possesses finer examples of the various successive styles of ecclesiastical architecture than that of Ely, affording excellent opportunities of judging of the comparative merits of each. The Norman portion of the building—

the nave and transept—is lighter in character than earlier examples of the same style; indeed, in many places it bears marks of transition from the round to the pointed style.

Everything of interest was shown and admirably described by Archdeacon Emery. The library, with the principal missals and other valuable books, were shown by Mr. Crosby, the librarian. After leaving the cathedral the Rev. K. H. Smith conducted the members to St. Mary's Church. Votes of thanks were given to Archdeacon Emery and the Rev. K. H. Smith for their great kindness and attention to the members.

The Whitweek meeting came to an end at Ely, but some of the members proceeded to Peterborough, others to Lincoln, whilst a few stayed at Cambridge until Monday evening.

Thursday, June 8th, 1893.

The members of the Society visited Middleton, where, under the guidance of Mr. John Dean, they inspected the old parish church. Some time was spent in going over the building, and subsequently a paper was read by Mr. Dean on "Cardinal Langley's Work at Middleton Church." (See page 57.)

Saturday, June 10th, 1893.

VISIT TO THE WELSH BORDER.

A party of over thirty members of the Society had a pleasant excursion to the Welsh border, under the leadership of Messrs. George Pearson and William Carr. From Chester, in the morning, the party proceeded by Great Western Railway to Gresford, pleasantly situated above the river Alyn, with extensive views over the plain

of Cheshire, and with the towers and spires of the cathedral city in the distance. The first object of interest was Gresford Church, where the Chancellor of St. Asaph (Mr. W. Trevor Parkins) met the visitors and conducted them over the church, pointing out the objects worthy of notice. Gresford Church is dedicated to All Saints, and is said to have been founded by "Ithel, son of Eunydd, son of Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ap Marchan, styled the heiress of Dryffryn Clwyd." The church comprises a chancel and nave, with western tower and north and south aisles running the whole length. The main part of the church belongs to the middle of the thirteenth century. This was probably the work of Madoc ap Llewelin ap Griffi, whose effigy is in the church. The tower (which is very ornate and filled with statues) was erected towards the end of the fourteenth century up to its first band, and during the next century it was completed, and the beautiful rood-loft and screen were erected, and the windows filled with stained glass. The building was carefully restored by Mr. George E. Street, R.A., in 1867. The general character of the church is Late Perpendicular, but there is a fine Decorated window in the south aisle. The misereres here are curious, *e.g.*, a fox preaching to birds, a rat leading a cat, and others. The visitors were particularly interested in the fine east window representing the genealogy of our Lord from Jesse, and in its seven lights the earlier parts of the "Te Deum." The Llay chantry also contains fine glass illustrative of the history of the Virgin. The church has many beautiful monuments. The bells are particularly sweet in tone, and are reckoned amongst the "Nine wonders of Wales." The churchyard is artistically laid out, and there are some fine yew trees. The present vicar,

Archdeacon Howell, F.S.A., is a well-known archæologist.

Carriages conveyed the party to Wrexham Church, passing a curious font at the junction of the roads just outside the village, and Acton Hall, the residence of Sir Robert Cunliffe. At Wrexham, the rector (the Rev. Canon Fletcher) and Mr. George Frater were ready to show this striking building. The grave of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale College, Connecticut, is in the churchyard, just to the right of the fine tower, and bears the following curious inscription:—

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa travelled, in Asia wed,
Where long he liv'd and thriv'd, in London dead.
Much good, some ill, he did, so hope all's even,
And that his soul through mercy's gone to heaven.
You that survive, and read this tale, take care,
For this most certain exit to prepare,
Where, blest in peace, the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the silent dust.
Restored by the authorities of Yale College, U.S., 1874."

It had been hoped that Mr. A. N. Palmer, author of *The History of the Parish Church of Wrexham*, would have been present to meet the Manchester antiquaries, but his long-continued illness prevented him from doing so. Wrexham Church has for patron saint St. Giles (or, according to some, St. Silin). It was rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV., except the tower. In 1867 it was fully restored by Benjamin Ferrey, F.S.A., who communicated an account of the church to the Llangollen Congress of the British Archæological Association. The tower of the church (another of the "Wonders of Wales") was built in 1506. The church contains many monuments of interest. Under the sill of the south chancel window lies Hugh Bellot, bishop of Chester (1596), who died at

Plas Power, in this parish. The monument of Miss Mary Myddelton in the north aisle is the work of Roubilliac and is particularly impressive. The deceased lady is represented as rising from the tomb at the blast of the angel of the Resurrection, not as a skeleton, but in all her former beauty. The very fine modern brass to the memory of Sir Evan Morris (mayor of Wrexham), the well-known railway solicitor, knighted by the queen on her visit to Wales in 1887, was justly admired. The picture of King David, by Rubens, was also inspected, as was the "Last Supper," by Titian, brought from Rome by Elihu Yale. Illustrated accounts of Gresford and Wrexham churches may be found in Cassell's *Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales.*

After lunch the visitors proceeded in carriages to Holt, where they were met at the church by the rector (the Rev. H. R. Gray), who explained the features of the building under his care. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, follows the same plan, and is of the same date as Gresford; in general it is Late Perpendicular, but the tower is earlier. The octagonal font is very interesting. Notable in the architecture of the church is the fact that the capital of one of the eastern half pillars is set, not above it, but on one side. This is supposed to indicate that the bishop died, or was translated, during the progress of the work. In the Crue chapel is an interesting brass by Silvanus Crue, the famous engraver, in memory of Thomas Crue (died 1666), whose name is supplied by a very curious acrostic. In the south chapel are the remains of a fine piscina. Some of the members also paid a visit to the ruins of Holt Castle.

From Holt the fine Edwardian bridge over the Dee was crossed to the village of Farndon, where the Rev. L. E. Owen extended (with the help of Mrs. Owen, the

Rev. H. R. and Mrs. Gray, and other friends) kind hospitality in the rectory garden. The church was visited. Here again the titular saint is St. Chad. The church has been built at various times, but it is in the main of pointed character, and contains many monuments, principally of the Barnston family. The present representative of this house kindly sent for inspection by the members a very curious painted glass window (of which an illustration is given in Ormerod's *Cheshire*), which was formerly in the Barnston chapel, but fell into bad repair, and was restored by the late Dean Cholmondeley. The panels of the window contain full-length portraits of Cheshire men of the Civil War period, in twenty compartments, *e.g.*, Sir Francis Gamul, Richard Grosvenor, Sir William Mainwaring, William Barnston, and others. The window was objected to by the late vicar (the Rev. B. W. Johnstone), and is now preserved at Crewe Hill, but it is hoped that the desire expressed by the present vicar that it may be restored to the chapel may shortly be fulfilled. The late Rev. John Piccope, long a prominent member of the Chetham Society, was curate of Farndon from 1830 to 1855. John Speed, the historian, was a native of this charming riverside village.

After tea the party again resumed their seats in the conveyances, and were driven past the Barnston obelisk and Blogg Castle (a British encampment) to the Iron Bridge, where the steamer awaited them, and after a pleasant sail on the River Dee the visitors reached Chester, returning thence to Manchester, thoroughly satisfied with a day instructively spent in some of the prettiest places on the Welsh border.

Wednesday, June 28th, 1893.

VISIT TO WARRINGTON.

The members of the Society visited Warrington. They were met by Mr. Charles Madeley, the curator of the Warrington Museum, who acted as leader. The party crossed the track of the Roman road (Fennel Street), passing the site of Cromwell's Lodging, and arrived at the parish church of St. Elfin, a portion of which was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. It was altered and restored in 1859. Here the leader pointed out the tomb of Sir John Boteler, 1463 (a tomb supposed to have come from the old friary), the chancel, and the crypt. The oldest tombstone has an inscription denoting the grave of Lieutenant John Yeats, and bearing the date 1645. Several old magpie buildings were inspected. Amongst the most interesting is the Barley Mow and Fox's Ship. Mr. Madeley then conducted the members to the museum, and pointed out the most interesting objects, amongst which are the ancient tiling from the Friary, the fine collection of Roman remains from Wilderspool, the Plague stone, two local branks and gibbet irons, the old moveable stocks from Grappenhall, the brasses from the tomb of Sir F. Butler, 1522, the Grappenhall chest, uniform and arms of the Warrington volunteers, and a fine collection of local views, portraits, and manuscripts, mostly collected by Dr. Kendrick. There is a small but interesting collection of local prehistoric stone and bronze implements, amongst the former being a perforated axe-hammer of Silurian grit, found at Brinnington, near Stockport, and the celebrated stone celt, found near Flixton, which is one of the largest ever discovered in England.

Saturday, July 8th, 1893.

LICHFIELD AND ITS CATHEDRAL.

A party of members of the Society, under the leadership of the Rev. Ernest F. Letts, rector of Newton Heath, made a pilgrimage to Lichfield. The party reached Lichfield at half-past two o'clock, and at once proceeded to the cathedral. In the unavoidable absence of Canon Lonsdale, Mr. C. Harradine, the senior verger, conducted the party over the interior of this beautiful fane, and gave an intelligent and learned account of the various objects of antiquarian interest. Lichfield is one of the most harmonious cathedrals in the country in regard to architectural style, having been built continuously, from the centre both east and west, between A.D. 1200-1300. The choir is the oldest part; then follow the transepts and chapter house, with the library above; then the nave and the west front adorned with numberless beautiful statues—the history of England written in stone. The latest and crowning glory of Lichfield is the presbytery and Lady Chapel, with its triagonal apse of exquisite decorated windows filled in with ancient glass from the Abbey of Herkenrode, near Liege. In the library the party were shown the book of the Gospels in Saxon, written by St. Gildas and given by St. Teilo to St. Chad before the year 700 A.D.

Space would fail to speak of the lovely alabaster reredos, the stalls, Chantrey's sleeping children—Bishop Selwyn's chapel and tomb, and many other objects of deep interest, but a pause must be made to note the tomb of Walter de Langton, once rector of Manchester, and afterwards bishop of Lichfield. This prelate was the friend and chancellor of Edward I., and after his death conveyed the king's body to Westminster. Edward II. shut Langton up in the Tower upon unfounded charges,

and squeezed a ransom out of him. Upon his release he retired from court and occupied himself with re-edifying his cathedral. He fortified the close, building two noble gateways, which perished in the Civil Wars, 1643. He was a great benefactor to the foundation and see. Before his advancement he was not only rector of Manchester, but also of Ashton, and a document is still in existence at Lichfield, being an agreement in 1299 between him and "Dom William de Gringalee, now Rector of Manchester," concerning Langton's share of the emoluments upon vacating that office. The Rev. E. F. Letts read a paper to the Society upon Walter de Langton later on in the day.

Upon leaving the cathedral the party walked by the Pool to Stowe, the original cell of St. Chad, A.D. 673, where the church was inspected, and also the well in which St. Chad baptised his converts. St. Mary's Church, Dr. Johnson's statue and birthplace, and St. John's Hospital for aged men were in turn visited, after which the company partook of tea at the George Hotel, previous to leaving by the London express at eight p.m.

Monday, July 24th, 1893.

STONE CIRCLES AND OTHER ANCIENT RELICS AT ENTWISTLE AND TURTON.

A party of members of the Society paid a visit to the district of Entwistle and Turton, near Bolton. Under the leadership of Major French, the local honorary secretary, they first visited and inspected the bridge over the Broadhead Brook at Wayoh, and along which the highway from Edgworth to Darwen passes. This is near the site of the Roman road (Watling Street). The present bridge is quite modern, but below this

exists the former bridge with the arches built up, and giving the curious appearance of a double bridge to the whole structure. Owing to the superstructure of the more modern bridge upon the former one, large cavities or chambers exist, and these on the ground floor have been used for stabling purposes. An exploration of the upper recesses did not result in any interesting discovery, and the opinion of the members was unanimously given that no part of the bridge was Roman.

The party then proceeded to Entwistle Old Hall, an interesting structure near to Entwistle station, but now used as a farmhouse. An object of interest was the curious decoration of the ceiling in the entrance hall, being a circular ornamentation blending together the rose, thistle, and shamrock. Other portions of the hall, including the wide ingle nook, were found interesting, but no date was found upon the building, although an adjoining and more recently built outbuilding bore an inscription: 1720, R.—I.R.M. A beautifully carved oak table belonging to the building was also inspected.

Progress was then made acrose the moors to Chetham's Close, Turton; the Batteridge farm, an interesting possession of the Hoare family, being inspected on the way. Here, built into an outbuilding, which had formerly been a weaving-shed, was found a stone tablet, inscribed with two hearts and the letters and dates H.E—MTH, 1718. Upon the moors the party was met by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ashworth, of Bromley Cross, who accompanied them to the so-called "druidical" circle. The remains of this interesting relic were pointed out by Major French, who explained that some years ago the farmer of the land, with a view to prevent trespassing, broke up a number of the stones. Fortunately, however, and previously to such destruction, a plan of the circle

had been made by Mr. Thomas Greenhalgh, of Thorney-dikes, Sharples, showing the dimensions and position of each stone, and from this the greater portion of the circle could be traced. The present proprietor of the soil, Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, of Bradshaw, a member of the Society, intends to carefully restore and preserve the circle. Major French pointed out a most interesting discovery which had been made within the past few weeks. Close to the upright circle, and upon the extreme summit of the hill, there had been found a stone circle of seventy-two feet in diameter, which had long lain beneath the surface of the soil, and of which no previous record exists. This, upon excavation, was seen to consist of solid stone work, four feet wide, the outer and inner sides being well faced with larger stones. Sufficient of the earth had been removed to give the party a bird's-eye view of the new circle. It is to be hoped that some interesting data bearing on the theories of stone circles will result from the further excavations, which Mr. Hardcastle purposes carrying out.

Monday, August 7th, 1893.

EXTWISTLE MOOR, BURNLEY.

Under the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates, a visit was made to Burnley, where the party was met by Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson and other members of the Burnley Literary and Philosophical Society. They first proceeded to the house of an artisan to inspect a fine cinerary urn and human remains, which were found a short time ago at Cliviger Laithe Farm. Carriages were next in waiting to convey the party to the moors. The following description of the visit is supplied by one of

the members present: Leaving behind us the tall chimneys we saw immediately to our left, amid a cluster of trees, Bank Hall, the residence of the late General Scarlet. Looking to our right from Brunshaw Road lay the magnificent mansion of the Towneley family nestling amid the luxuriant foliage. A few minutes more brought us to the Ormerod gates, and dismounting we wended our way down a pleasant carriage road to the house. By the kind permission of Sir John Thursby, we were allowed not only to enter within its walls to see whatever might be of interest to us, but likewise to ramble over moor and glen. Within the precincts of this edifice are to be seen the armorial bearings of the poet Spenser carved in relief, and, according to Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, these bearings give the greatest proof that Spenser lived in this locality. There are many other things that impress you in this same room—swords, guns, old oak, paintings, a massive marble fireplace, and other interesting objects, and the urn found by Studley Martin in 1842 was to be seen in a good state of preservation. We now retrace our steps and upon the walls outside find the date 1555. A few minutes finds us at Fox Stones. We descend the old lane and to our right there stands an old house in ruins, upon the slopes of the valley of Fox Stones. This is supposed to be the place where fair Rosalind lived, to whom reference is made in Spenser's poems. This house is known as Rock Glen. Now we stand in the village of Hurstwood, the supposed residence of Spenser, and the original home of the Tattersalls. Spenser's house is much older than Hurstwood Hall. Here was the home of Bernard Towneley in 1579, and who died in 1602. At that time, said Mr. Wilkinson, we had no less than sixteen branches of the Towneley family, and

to-day we have not one to bear the name. At the back of this house are several masonic emblems worked in stones.

The following is a list of the sites on the moors which Mr. Wilkinson had arranged to show to the party. Time did not allow of the whole of them being visited, but Mr. Wilkinson led the party to most of them, and explained the positions of the others. In the accompanying map each site may be identified by its number. All but numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7 are Pre-Roman. Numbers 1 to 5 inclusive are in the township of Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood. The rest are in the township of Briercliffe-with-Extwistle:—

(1) Barrow on Hameldon Hill, thirty feet in diameter, and four feet above the surrounding soil. In the centre was found, in 1888, a large stone sarcophagus, about nine feet long in the interior. It is supposed to have been examined previously, as no remains were found. Many flint flakes and arrow heads were found here at the same time.

(2) Tumulus (earth circle), twenty-one feet in diameter. An unglazed urn, containing calcined human bones of two persons, an adult and a child, was found here in 1842 by Mr. Studley Martin. (See *Archæologia*, xxx., p. 553.) This is the urn already alluded to as having been seen by the party at Ormerod House.

(3) Ring mound (stone circle), containing calcined human remains. Discovered by Mr. Wilkinson in 1887.

(4) Roman camp ("Ringstones"), fifty yards square, with a small camp on the eastern side about thirty feet feet square. See *Roman Lancashire*, p. 210. Between these two camps there were found, in 1888, an oven and a Roman quern.

(5) Roman road leading from Ringstones Camp in a

north-westerly direction for a short distance to the cultivated ground, where all further trace of it is lost.

(6) Roman camp, eighty yards square, on Beadle Hill. The fosse and vallum remain.

(7) Roman camp (Twist Castle), fifty yards square, with a small camp about thirty feet square, immediately adjoining on the eastern side. See *Roman Lancashire*, p. 211. Mr. Wilkinson found here in 1888 a bronze coin of Marcus Aurelius, now in the possession of Mr. H. Mossman, of Halifax.

(8) Tumulus (earth circle) twenty-seven feet in diameter; well defined. Partly explored, and a food vessel found intact in 1889 by Mr. Wilkinson. This is also in the the possession of Mr. H. Mossman.

(9) Ring mound (circle of seven stones). Here three unglazed urns, with human remains and flint arrow heads, were discovered by Mr. Spencer, of Halifax, in 1842. See *Gentleman's Magazine Library (Archæology)*, part i., p. 166.

(10) Ring mound (circle of seven stones) at Hellclough, still intact. Here Mr. Wilkinson found, in 1886, an unglazed urn (figured in *Transactions of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, vol. v., p. 272, pl. iv.), containing the calcined bones of two persons, an adult and a child, and bronze pin. It is now in the possession of Mr. T. Townley Parker, of Cuerden Hall. Just inside the circle was found the *débris* of the burning. See *Transactions of Burnley Literary and Scientific Club*, vol. v., 1887, p. 55; *Memories of Hurstwood*, pp. 6, 7.

(11) Tumulus (earth circle), about eight yards in diameter. well defined. Excavated and burnt bones found. See *Memories of Hurstwood*, p. 6.

(12) Ring mound (circle of seven stones), found to contain an urn completely disintegrated, a large quantity

of human bones, and a flint battle axe, found by Mr. Wilkinson in 1887, and now in the possession of Mr. Townley Parker.

(13) Tumulus (earth circle) at Thursden, fifty yards in diameter, well defined, and as yet unexplored.

(14) Tumulus (earth circle) at Pike Low. It has every appearance of having been explored in the middle.

After tea, at the Rogerham Gate Inn, Mr. William Harrison was voted to the chair, and a short meeting was held.

Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson gave a short address on the history of the places that had been visited that day. In the first place he welcomed the members of the Antiquarian Society, and said he was glad to see the company taking such an interest in their ancient remains. The places they had visited were of great interest, and they carried them back to times so remote that history gave no record whatsoever of them. Persons had been very apt to call these remains Roman, but the Romans were, in his opinion, a nation but of yesterday, comparatively speaking. The district they had visited had never been cultivated by the hands of man, and it was in such districts they found indications of their neolithic forefathers. The district contained four different epochs in the history of the races that originally inhabited those mountains, as was evidenced by the various implements which had been found in connection with the ancient urns. There were three instances of earth circles in that locality, containing urns without any attempt at ornamentation. They also contained flint or stone weapons, which seemed to imply that their owners had no idea whatever of utilising metals, and when they took that into consideration it carried them back to very remote ages, the date of which he would

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remote ages, the date of which he would

not venture to state. In other instances where urns had been discovered in that locality there had been found the bones of two persons—one an adult and the other a young person. Taking into consideration the customs of savage races at the present day they could only come to the conclusion that these young children had been sacrificed to accompany the elderly people who had died. The next object of interest was the barrow, of which they had only one instance there, on the top of Hambledon, which was thirty feet in circumference. They found, on examining the centre of that barrow, a number of very large stones in the form of a coffin, covered by two large flags. But they could see it had been disturbed, and whatever was originally inside had been taken away. The speaker referred to the urn found in the circle at Hell Clough, and to the theory which obtained that this must have been the grave of some extraordinary man. Two of the best defined Roman camps in Britain were, he said, situated in that neighbourhood, and he proceeded to give some interesting details of their construction and peculiarities. That district, however, was as yet unexplored, and he urged on their attention the further study of the matter.

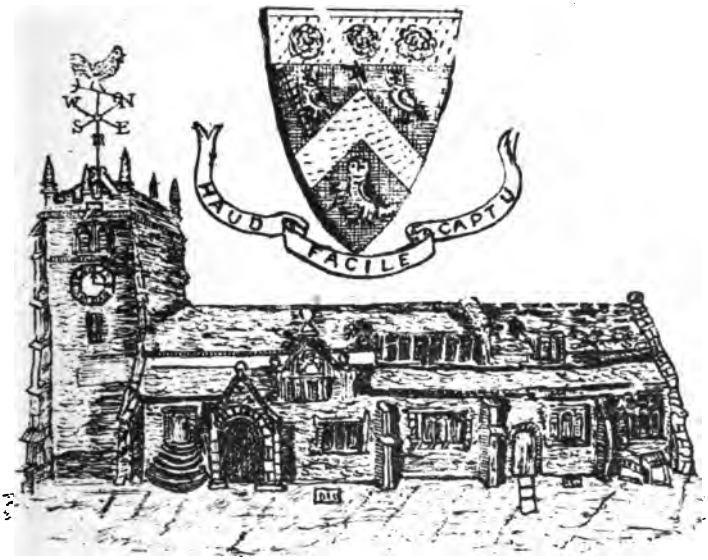
Saturday, September 9th, 1893.

OLD HALLS NEAR OLDHAM.

The last summer meeting of the Society was held in Oldham and the district. The members were met at Middleton Junction by Mr. Samuel Andrew, the appointed leader for the day, who presented to each of the members an interesting illustrated programme, designed and drawn by Messrs. L. R. Stanton and Harold Cliff.

FOXDENTON HALL.

The members proceeded in conveyances to Foxdenton Hall, and on the lawn before the house the leader said that the first hall at Foxdenton of which we have any record was "a noble and lofty edifice of the sixteenth century, fronting northerly, with two wings overlooking a beautiful lawn." What remains of this building it is hard to say. Judging by a stone under the steps of the present hall on the north side, at least a portion of the hall must have been rebuilt in 1620. This stone seems to have formed a door head in a building which preceded the present hall, and is inscribed—W. R., 1620—with the Radclifie shield. Some of the outbuildings of the seventeenth-century hall seem to remain to the present day, but the great hall itself was probably superseded by the present building some time last century. The earlier history of Foxdenton is bound up in that of Chadderton, Foxdenton and Standish being appurtenances of Chadderton. These three estates were purchased by Richard de Trafford, first lord of Stretford, in the reign of King John. Foxdenton was the dowry of Margaret Chadderton, of Chadderton, on her marriage with John Radclyffe; and from this couple, through twelve generations, Foxdenton was handed on to Sir William Radclyffe, who was known as the Redhead of Foxdenton, and whose initials are carved in the lintel already mentioned. This Sir William was taken prisoner at the battle of Marston Moor, July 2nd, 1644; and, it is said, was conducted safely to this quiet home under a letter written by General Fairfax. After Sir William, the estate reverted to his brother, Alexander Radclyffe, whose will is dated September 1st, 1562. The estate still remains with the Radclyffes, Mr. Charles James Radclyffe, of Dorsetshire, being the present owner.



THE OLD CHURCH OF OLDHAM
as restored by Sir Ralph Langley in 1476.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Foxdenton Hall.

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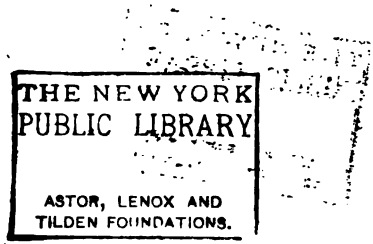
Royton Hall.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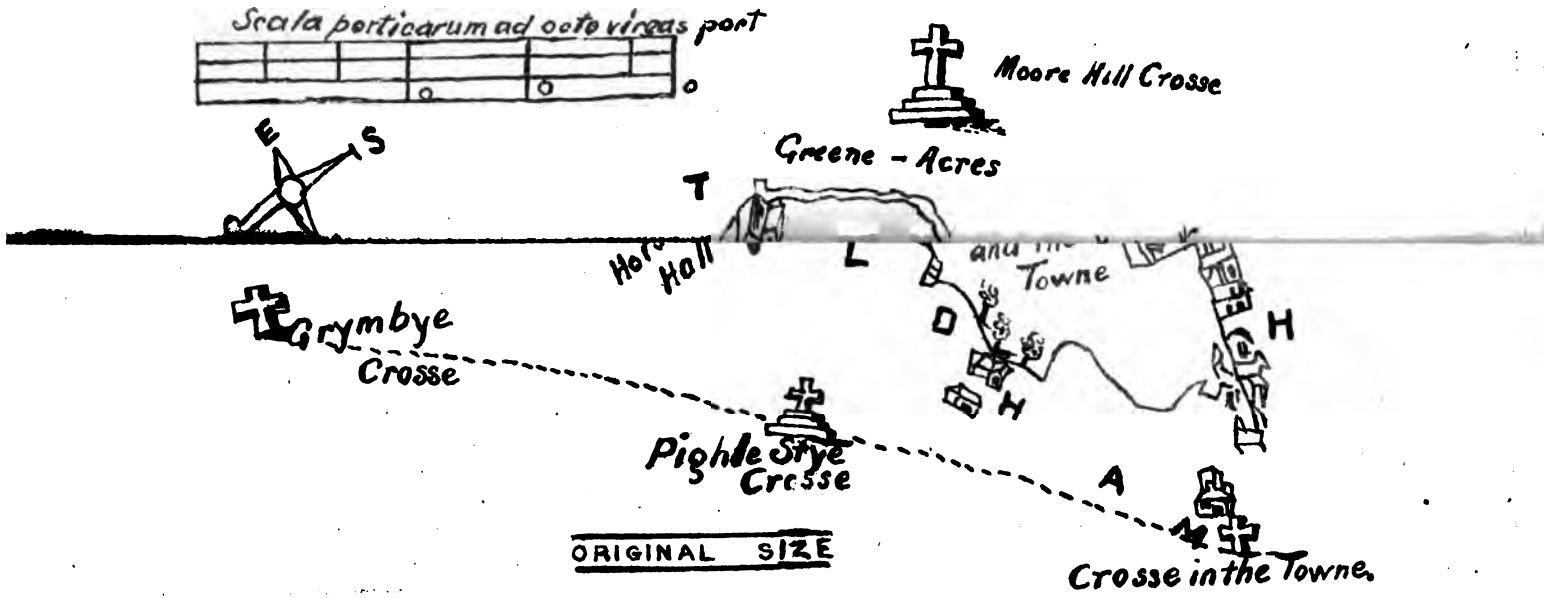
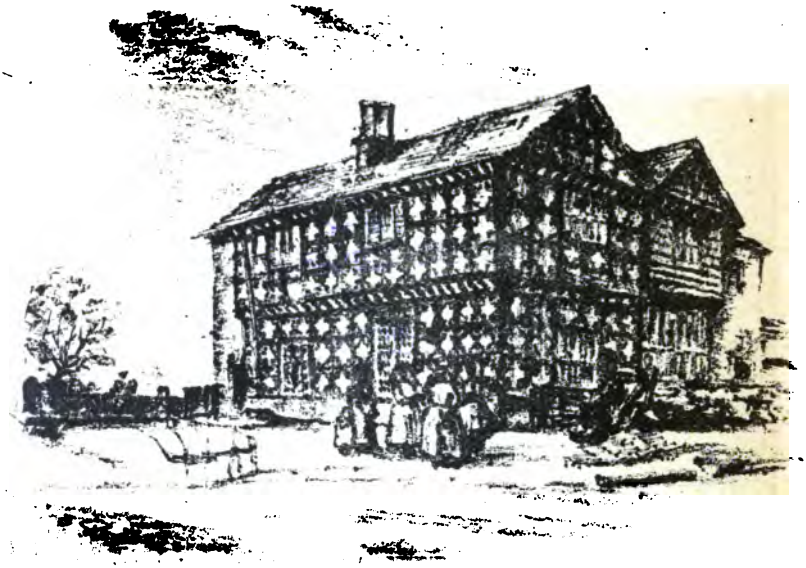


Ancient map of Oldham showing the 'Seven Holy Crosses.'

J. Nield & Son, Printers, Oldham



Tonge Hall.

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Chadderton Hall.

TONGE HALL.

The members then drove to Tonge Hall. Mr. Andrew said many of the old architects, in erecting domestic buildings, seem to have studied harmony rather than uniformity. The architect of Tonge Hall evidently studied both; and, judging by the sketch in Raines's MSS., the effect was both picturesque and beautiful. Though there is but a fragment of the old hall left, the complete building must have been a handsome specimen of domestic architecture. Mr. Andrew said he could find no record of the man who built this hall, but that he had no doubt that it was built in the time of the Tudors. Some restoration must have been done to the old hall in 1703, as can be seen on the water spouts—R.A.T., 1703. These evidently represent Richard and Alice Tonge, who lived here during the latter end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. In the interior there still remains an open fireplace, which perhaps marks the servants' portion of the hall, and there is also a panelled room, with a painting over the mantel, which is perhaps two or three centuries old.*

CHADDERTON HALL.

Chadderton Hall was next visited, and in front of the house the leader read a note, in which he said that the first record we have of Chadderton, with the estates of Foxdenton and Standish, was that it was bought by Richard de Trafford from Matthew filius Wilhelmi, probably of Oldham or Werneth. Richard de Trafford held the manor in the reign of King John (1199 to 1216), and gave it to his second son Geoffrey, who was the first

* See also Colonel Fishwick's article on "Tonge Hall," *Transactions*, vol. x., p. 25.

to assume the surname of Chadderton. The Chaddertons held this place for about a century and a half, during which period, in 1301, one Geoffrey de Chadderton was a witness to the great charter of Manchester. Of the original hall we only know that it was "a very faire house" in Oldham parish, and that the first Chaddertons of Chadderton "had, when they were at ye best and highest, about some thousand pounds a year." The subsidiary branches of the Chadderton family gave us good Bishop Chadderton, and Lawrence Chadderton, one of the revisers of King James's Bible, who was of Lees Hall. Chadderton passed by marriage to the Radclyffes, who held the estate for about a century, dividing it in the year 1436 among the three co-heiresses of Richard Radclyffe. Chadderton Hall and a third part of the manor thus became the property in 1454 of Edmund Ashton, son of Sir Thomas Ashton, of Ashton-under-Lyne, by marriage with Johanna, the second daughter of Richard Radclyffe. The Ashtons retained Chadderton for about two hundred and thirty years, the Rev. William Ashton, B.D., selling the estate to Joshua Horton, Esq., before the year 1685. Nicholas Assheton, the author of the well-known journal, was a frequent visitor at this hall. Probably the Hortons rebuilt the hall in the Queen Anne or early Georgian period. Sir Watts Horton, son of Sir William, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Lord Strange, and lived at Chadderton in great style at the end of the last century and the beginning of this. Of the form of the old hall but little is known. Judging from present appearance it was in the shape of a quadrangle with an inner court. The interior of the building is in fair condition and is inhabited. The place (like Foxdenton) is used as a place of recreation. In the grounds are some cages,

containing three young bears and several monkeys. There are swings, boats on the lake, and a platform for dancing.

The party next visited Chadderton Fold. The house is pointed out where it is supposed the Rev. John Lake, afterwards Bishop of Chichester (1685-89), one of the famous "Seven Bishops," once resided.

ROYTON HALL.

The party drove to Royton Hall, where they were received by the Rev. Father Macintosh. In a description of this hall given by the leader, he said no hall in Oldham dips so deeply into the prehistoric period as Royton. Some ancient Briton left a specimen of his working tools within the limits of the old park. This is a stone celt, now in the possession of Mr. Andrew. The ancient Briton was replaced by the conquering Saxon in this district about the beginning of the seventh century. The first owner of Royton of whom we find mention was evidently one of this race, as we find his name was Sir Baldwin Teutonicus, or the Teuton. It was this man's daughter, Joan, who must have been married to a Byron, as we find that she was the mother of Sir John de Byron, governor of York, and grandmother of Sir John Byron, to whom Royton was granted in 1301 by Edward I. This Sir John witnessed the charter of Manchester in the same year, and was styled Lord of Clayton and Cadenay. The Byrons owned Royton over three hundred and sixty years, Sir Richard Byron selling it to Thomas Percival in 1662. The history of the Byrons during this period may be said to comprise the contemporary history of the British nation, which was one of wars and rumours of wars. It is well known that the poet Byron, who was a descendant of this family, was

prouder of his descent from the mail-clad knights who were his progenitors than he was of his poetical genius. He is known to have visited Royton, and probably the lines in the first canto of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* have an allusion to Royton—

> Deserted is my own good hall,
> Its hearth is desolate;
> Wild weeds are gathering on the wall,
> My dog howls at the gate.

The Percivals may still be said to hold Royton, Sir Percival Radclyffe, the present owner, inheriting both the name and the estate. Two names in this family stand out for especial mention before this Society—Thomas Percival, Esq., to whom we are indebted for most of our local records, and Joseph Pickford, Esq., afterwards Sir Joseph Radclyffe, who kindly preserved these records and placed them at the public service. He was knighted for his bravery as a magistrate during the Luddite riots in 1813. The hall of Royton, though greatly restored in modern style, gives us a good idea of what the old baronial building was like, with its great hall, solar, quadrangle, and quest or retainers' rooms round it. A portion of the building was renewed after an accident at the latter end of last century. Some of the other renewals are of recent date.

On the return to Oldham the old grammar school was visited, through the kindness of Mr. W. E. Clegg, bookseller. During the previous week the lintel over the old doorway had been laid bare bearing the inscription—I. A. 1611, the initials being those of James Ashton, the founder. An interesting account of the school was read by Mr. Andrew. After tea at the Town Hall, an interesting collection of antiquities was inspected at the Free Library, containing many old maps and plans of

Oldham, which had been contributed by some of the members, Messrs. Giles Shaw, Pullinger, and Andrew. A description of the fourteenth century font was given by Mr. W. Pullinger, and Mr. William Watts, F.G.S., explained some of the "finds" he had made at Castleshaw, March Hill, and at Preston Docks. Among these were stone and bronze celts and bones of extinct animals. A meeting was afterwards held at the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Andrew. Mr. G. C. Yates read a paper written by Mr. John Noton on Old Oldham. Votes of thanks to the mayor and people of Oldham were moved by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. R. Peel. Interesting speeches were delivered by Mr. Joseph Travis, Mr. D. E. Griffiths, and Mr. Watts.

Friday, October 13th, 1893.

The opening meeting of the session was held in Chetham College, Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., presiding.

The Honorary Secretary exhibited "a plan of the Manchester racecourse, showing the situation of the stables and other accommodation, including a plan of the Manchester and Salford cockpit, 1832." "A map of the rivers Mersey and Irwell from Bank Quay to Manchester, with an account of the rising of the water, and how many locks it will require to make it navigable. Survey by order of the gentlemen at Manchester, by Thomas Steers, 1712." Also two folio steel plates of a Roman helmet and other antiquities found at Ribchester, published by the Society of Antiquaries, 1799.

Mr. Joshua Taylor exhibited, on behalf of Rev. M. Jones, the bone handle of an implement with tooth of an animal inserted, found at Grassendale.

Dr. H. Colley March exhibited a similar bone handle, presumably of a flint scraper, found in the Ribble excavations at Preston.

Mr. John Owen showed a lower human jaw, found in a bed of red gravel, twenty feet deep, at Preston Docks.

Mr. Cann Hughes said that Mr. Henry Chenery, corporation south district surveyor, had found in Robert Street, between Upper Brook Street and Marshall Street, at a depth of thirty feet, a tunnel eight feet high and six feet wide, with two chambers, in a length of sixty yards measuring twelve by eight. A smaller tunnel was found about ten years ago in Temple Street and another in Barlow Street, with three tunnels radiating from it. There were no signs of their having been used for water supply, and nothing of interest was found in the *débris*.

The Chairman delivered the opening address of the session. (See page 125.)

The Rev. E. F. Letts gave a description of some burial tumuli in the county Louth, Ireland. (See page 52.)

In the discussion that followed, the Chairman and Mr. Yates said these tumuli and sculptured stones were very similar to those they had seen in South Brittany.

Mr. C. Tallent-Bateman read a short paper on some ancient earthworks within a day's ramble south of Manchester. He said, to the student or the recorder of the customs and locations, whether homes or tribal villages or camps of the aborigines of our country, there is no richer field in Great Britain than the Peak district of Derbyshire, and its offshoots into Cheshire on the one side and into Yorkshire on the other. The archæological map of Derbyshire must be studded with marks indicating tumuli, barrows, circles, and British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon camps and general fortifications. For prehistoric remains the heights east of the Peak proper,

namely, those heights bordering on Hathersage, are the richest, but one has not to go far from the Midland main line to find an almost inexhaustible mine of prehistoric antiquities. He described the Great Low, near Pott Shrigley, which he considered was a fort or small camp, with traces of the ancient chariot or bridle road leading to the Roman road. Rainow Low he considered was a tumulus. Afterwards he described the earthworks in and near Chapel-en-le-Frith, the camp on Coomb's Moss, the tumulus on Rushup Edge, the camp on Mam Tor, Lord's Seat, and other places of antiquarian interest.

Friday, November 3rd, 1893.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham College, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., presiding.

The following new members were elected: Miss Isherwood, the Rev. H. S. Patterson, Messrs. W. M. Sever, J. A. Edleston, and W. H. Robinson. Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks was elected an honorary member.

Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited a bronze dagger, with a figure of Eve for the handle, and two stone axes from Derbyshire,

Mr. C. Roeder exhibited neolithic flint instruments from Kersal Moor, made of black and white chert, the chert probably taken from the ancient river gravel terrace of the Irwell.

Mr. George Esdaile exhibited two rubbings of inscriptions, one in Bowdon Churchyard, to "Iena Hoult, wifa of Devid Hoult, Meson, of Timparlay, who dapartad this lifa 1703;" the other to the memory of the Hon. James Luttrell, son of the Earl of Carhampton, buried in the church of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, one of the most fulsome inscriptions to the man who was boon companion of Colonel Charteris, of Arnisfield, and who were

delineated by Hogarth looking on at the arrival of Mary Hackabout in London.

Mr. W. Harrison exhibited a map of Lancashire, 1662, reduced from the fifth volume (Anglia) of Blaeu's Atlas Major, published at Amsterdam.

Mr. S. Jackson sent a photograph of the south abutment of Street Bridge over the River Wyre, supposed to be Roman.

Mr. W. H. Guest presented a collection of Lancashire and Cheshire engravings and prints.

Mr. George Esdaile, C.E., read a paper on "The Most Northerly Wall in Britain." The wall referred to was that of Antonine, locally known as "Graham's Dyke," from the tradition that it was first broken through by a fighting Scot of that name. The wall extends from Cramond, on the Forth, near Edinburgh, to Dunglas Castle, on the Clyde. It is about thirty-six and a half miles long, of an average width of forty feet, and there was a ditch twenty-two feet deep and four feet wide. To-day, owing to commercial and agricultural enterprise, it is only in a few places where the original outline can be understood. In its entire length the wall was defended by nineteen forts or stations, and in its early days had the additional security of a chain of impassable morasses before it. The wall was said to have been constructed by Julius Agricola in the fourth year of his command. Mr. Esdaile showed an interesting inscription found in the wall, indicating the length built by the Second Legion. In tracing the course of the wall he spoke in particular of the numerous and interesting examples of rampart and fosse and pottery found in the neighbourhood of Cadder Manse.

Mr. S. Andrew produced the original deeds of conveyance to James Assheton of his father's estates, in

the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Elizabeth. On the seal attached to the document was a representation of the queen on horseback. Mr. Andrew gave some interesting particulars of the prominent men of Oldham and neighbourhood in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Friday, December 1st, 1893.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham College, Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., presiding.

The Chairman exhibited some stone implements found in Cheshire, and read the following note:—

STONE IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT GATLEY.

The stone axe-hammer, battle-axe, and hammerstone on the table have been kindly lent to me by Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Gatley, for exhibition before the Society. All were found at Gatley or in the neighbourhood. The axe-hammer, eight and a quarter inches in length, and with the round hole tapering from the outside towards the centre on both sides, has a rounded butt flattened unsymmetrically, either by design or wear. It tapers off to a cutting edge running parallel with the hole for the handle. It belongs to a large type found repeatedly in the north, and described by Sir John Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, pp. 177-9). The hole is two and a quarter inches from the butt, and four and a half inches from the cutting edge, and has a diameter of one and a half inches. The implement is made of a fine grey micaceous sandstone, and was found

at Gatley in 1882. The battle-axe, four and a half inches in length, has an oval hole for the handle, and a well rounded butt, and tapers from the butt to the blunt edge, which is parallel with the hole. It belongs to the type figured and described by Sir John Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 172 *et seq.* All its angles have been carefully rounded. The hole is one inch from the butt, two and a quarter inches from the blunt edge, and one and a quarter inches long diameter. It is composed of a coarse sandstone, and has been much weathered by exposure to the atmosphere. It was found at Northenden in 1883.

The hammerstone consists of a circular disk of fine grey sandstone with spangles of mica, and measures two and a half inches in diameter, and 0·9 inches in thickness. The hollow in the centre of each side, which has been picked with a pointed tool, is two-tenths of an inch in depth and 1·2 inches in diameter. The edge is carefully rounded, and the stone has been prepared for the hollow by having its centre ground flat. The edge is slightly worn by hammering. The question of the age of these implements is by no means easy to answer. The axe-hammer cannot be older than the Bronze Age, and it may be much later. The battle-axe is of a type which occurs repeatedly in association with articles which prove it to belong to the Bronze Age. The hammerstone may belong to any age from the Neolithic down to the time of the Roman occupation of Britain (see Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 210-19). Professor Dawkins also described another perforated stone hammer, exhibited by Dr. Renaud, found at Mottram St. Andrew.

Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., exhibited the original

marriage register of one of the Cheshire churches, which had been purchased at a bookseller's. This book will be restored to its rightful owners through the instrumentality of Mr. Earwaker.

Mr. T. Cann Hughes exhibited a scarce pamphlet entitled "An old and approved receipt for raising the devil founded on Tradition and now offered to the public by an amateur of the Black Arte." The publication is a ballad of nine verses, and was written by Reginald Heber, formerly Bishop of Calcutta, who was born at Malpas, near Chester. The book is embellished by eight quaint prints of the doings of Prince Llewellyn in his search after his satanic majesty. The plates were drawn and lithographed by W. Crane, of Chester, where the book was published. It has no date. Mr. Hughes also exhibited a volume of poems of Lancashire interest. It is entitled *Garston*, and was "privately printed." The title-page shows a house, presumably Garston Hall, and the work is dedicated "To my children." It bears no author's name, but it would appear from internal evidence to be written by a country gentleman, who had a wife and three children, and is much in praise of Garston as a residential neighbourhood. There is nothing to indicate the date of its publication.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Congleton, sent a copy of grant of freewarren to Nigel Longford (*cf. Reliquary*, July, 1893).

MIDDLETON CHURCH WINDOWS.

Mr. J. Dean exhibited and described a copper plate that was made by Philip de la Motte in the year 1786. He said: The copper plate that has been handed round for inspection is an etching that was made by Philip de la Motte in the year 1786, and was copied from the

painted glass which at that time was in the window next eastwards to the door in the north aisle of Middleton Church, and which was removed by Dr. Durnford in 1847, for better preservation, to the chancel, where it is still to be seen in the mutilated and transposed condition in which he found it when he came to the parish. The window, as it appeared in 1636, is described in a very curious poem, written in that year by Dr. James, an Oxford clergyman, who paid a visit to Major-General Assheton, the celebrated Parliamentary commander, at Middleton Hall. The poem appears to have remained unpublished until the year 1845, when it was taken in hand by the Chetham Society, and was edited by the Rev. Thomas Corser. In one of his notes to the poem the editor, in reference to the description of the figures in the window, writes as follows: "In one of the windows on the north side of the church at Middleton, there still exist most of the figures which are here so minutely and picturesquely described by the author. They consist of figures of some of the principal persons of Middleton and its neighbourhood who accompanied Sir Richard Assheton to the Flodden fight, and represent, first, himself and his lady, in scarlet, in long garments, with an attendant squire, arrayed in blue. The Chaplain, Henry Taylor, also in a robe of blue, kneeling before an altar, and the seventeen warriors after him, all 'on bended knees,' each having on his left shoulder his bow, with loosened string, and his quiver 'sheaft with arrows' slung at his girdle. These are all in mantles of blue, with long curls of hair on each side of their heads, and the name of every man was originally placed over each figure. Of these figures 'the semblance faire' of Sir Richard Assheton himself is still partly preserved in another window, and represents him clothed in scarlet,

with long flowing hair, kneeling before an altar, on which is an open book, with a sheaf of arrows appearing at his back. Behind him, but in a more mutilated state, are some portions of that of his lady, also in scarlet, kneeling before another altar; but this figure is so mingled and transposed with parts of other windows as to render it difficult to be traced with much accuracy; while that of the attendant squire appears to be totally destroyed. We are not aware that any of these figures have ever been engraved, except in a curious etching of the chaplain and seventeen archers made by Philip de la Motte in 1786, for the loan of which, as it contained one or two of the names not now in existence, we have been indebted to the obliging kindness of John Pegge, Esq., of Newton Heath, near Manchester, who has lately caused drawings to be taken, the exact size and *facsimile* of the originals, of the whole of the stained glass in this church; and, as much of it is decaying and likely soon to perish, the valuable exertions of this gentleman in the preservation of such curious and interesting memorials of a past age, are deserving of the highest praise." It will be seen from these quotations that this plate is the only authentic record that we have of the names of any of the local men who were companions of Richard Assheton in the expedition to the field of Flodden, for though the book from which I have quoted contains them, yet they are based upon the evidence afforded by this etching, which had been copied from the window many years before the book was published, and while the window was still in a fair state of preservation. I have said before that at the time of the publication of the book, in 1845, the glass was in a very mutilated and damaged condition, and one or two of the names not in existence, and since then lapse of time, added to previous neglect,

has rendered all of them nearly illegible. There was only known to be one copy of the print in existence, which was, and I believe still is, the property of Mr. Albert Sutton, of this city, and the recovery of the original plate may therefore be fairly described as an important and interesting find. It came about in the following manner: At the beginning of September, 1893, the Rector of Middleton called on me to tell me that he had received a letter from a gentleman at Stratford-on-Avon, stating that the writer was in possession of a copper-plate etching, which purported to be copied from a window in Middleton Church, representing seventeen archers, and that he was willing to sell it, as he thought it ought to be in the hands of some one in the parish. I at once remembered the passage in *Iter Lancastrense*, the book from which I have been quoting, and reaching the volume down I showed the rector what the plate would probably be. He was just about to go away on his holidays, and it was arranged that he should write to ask the owner of the plate to send it on to me, and that I was to report to the rector as to my opinion of its genuineness and its value. When it arrived I showed it to Mr. Esdaile and Mr. Gill, and one or two others, and, there being not the slightest doubt of its authenticity, it was at once purchased. I felt curious to know something of its history and adventures during the last hundred years that it has been lost to sight, but on this point the following is all that I could get to know: On a post card, dated September 6th, 1893, Stratford-upon-Avon, the writer says, "I can tell you no history of the copper plate, except that I bought a big lot relating to a variety of places all over the country. Should say they were the collection of a copper-plate printer, whose business has become extinct, and his plates were kept by

his descendants, who have now sold them.—Yours truly, Wm. Pearce." I do not propose to say much more about it at present, because I may before very long attempt one or more papers on the Flodden window and one or two other points in Middleton Church that have not yet been adequately dealt with by antiquaries, and I should like then to go more fully into the whole subject. But there is just one remark that I would make. It must not be supposed that these seventeen bowmen were the only men of Middleton who went out with Richard Assheton to the memorable fight on the Scottish border. It has been a tradition in our family that there was at least one of my ancestors among that band of heroes. But it is only a tradition. His name and the others not mentioned here are like those of "the rude forefathers of the hamlet," who sleep in nameless and forgotten graves, and as individuals they are as much out of mind as if they had never existed. But this etching was made when all the names of the principal men were still legible on the window, and is therefore a reliable memorial. I was led to bring it here, not only on account of its intrinsic value and interest as a relic or record of a great battle in which the Lancashire archers are recorded to have turned the tide of victory, but also as giving an instance or illustration of the curious manner in which things of great interest, which have long been given up as lost, may sometimes turn up in the most unexpected manner, and from the most unlikely quarters. I will only add, in conclusion, that I think there need be no fear of it being lost again during the next century as it was during the last, because a very different spirit prevails now from that which prevailed then; these relics are more appreciated as they grow older, and this one is now in the safe hands of those who will know how to value and preserve it.

Dr. F. Renaud, F.S.A., exhibited two Exchequer tally-sticks or foils, and gave the the following explanation of them: These now unusually rare specimens, once so common, of the method in which Exchequer transactions were conducted, were secured by a Mr. Gregory in the year 1835, at the sale of Lord Canterbury's effects, conducted by Mr. George Robins, of auction renown, who gave a written attestation of their genuineness to the purchaser, which is further confirmed by the lot tickets yet upon them. The writing on one stick records the fact that on January 5th, 1809, an unknown person paid a sum of money into the Exchequer for conscience sake when the Right Hon. Spencer Percival was chancellor, the same who, in 1812, when prime minister, was assassinated on entering the House of Commons. The other stick bears date April 5th, 1809, when Sir Stephen Cottrell was chancellor, and represents a written acquittance from him to one William Fawkner for a supernumerary fee in the Privy Council Office for the quarter ending as above, and discharged April 19th. It will be in the recollection of many members that this primitive method of acknowledging receipts and payments was the only one practised in the Court of Exchequer from the time of William the Conqueror to the reign of William IV., extending over a period of seven hundred years and more, during the whole of which time no instance of fraud or misreckoning has been recorded, although occasional losses of counterfoils have occurred, for a renewal of which special regal provision was made. When these tallies were in vogue, the court was divided into an upper and under chamber, in other words, into a superior and inferior court, in the lower one of which two officials sat who were controlled by the Chamberlain of the Exchequer. One was designated the "cutter,"

whose duty it was to procure and carefully cut the sticks: the other, termed the "writer," inscribed them on both sides of a squared surface. A third officer, under the same jurisdiction, was termed "keeper of tallies." After the cutter had carefully notched the stick, it was passed on to the writer. This done, it was sawn half way through at its upper end, and then set upright and divided lengthwise into two parts, with a sharp blow of an axe or mallet first, and then by a wrench, thus leaving an uneven surface, which could not be matched otherwise than by bringing together the two halves, one of which was retained by the court, called the "foil," and the other or "tally" was handed to the lender or party to whom a payment was due or had been made, thus forming a valid receipt or otherwise a voucher, when money had to be paid out of court, which could only be effected when the two halves were produced and fitted together. Practically, a tally stick in its integrity corresponded to a parchment indenture, the two halves of which were required to fit into the notches cut with a knife. These wooden tallies were so called from the Norman-French word, "tallier," to cut, just as Exchequer bills derive their name from "bille," which signifies a thing cut or divided; hence also "billet" in the sense of quartering soldiers on publicans when on march, each soldier being furnished with a wooden bille or tally, which he produced as his voucher. Staff officers likewise were so designated from the same term, because being accounted in royal pay their stipends were defrayed out of the Exchequer on presenting a duly inscribed and notched staff. The notches cut into tallysticks were of varying size and shape, always done with extreme accuracy, and separated by adequately intervening spaces. A large V-shaped notch denoted £1,000. A

V-shaped notch of smaller dimensions stood for £100. A V-shaped notch of still smaller size represented £20. A slanting cut, or the half of V, stood for £10. Serrated notches signified £1 each. Shillings were represented by slight and diminutive V-shaped cuts, whilst pence were indicated by straight lines. After this explanation, the money values of the two examples now produced can be readily ascertained. The two medium sized V notches on the tally, representing a payment for conscience, stand for £200. The other tally has a more complicated reading, but is a good example to illustrate the method of reckoning in its entirety. Eight of the largest sized V notches are cut on the upper side, denoting as many thousands of pounds. Three medium sized V notches on the under side towards the handle of the stick stand for as many hundreds. Four yet smaller V cuts denote as many £20. Five serrated notches indicate as many £5. Eight shallow V cuts stand for so many shillings. Six straightly-cut lines at the distal end represent pennies. In all, these notches in the tally may be summarised as £8,305. 8s. 6d. A destruction of these wooden foils, which were kept in the cellars of St. Stephen's, having been ordered, in the year 1826, an overheating of the furnaces caused the burning down of both houses of Parliament when the edict was carried out in the year 1834.

Mr. William E. A. Axon read a paper on "The Library of Richard Brereton, of Ley, in 1557." (See p. 103.)

This was followed by a paper by Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., on Lancashire and Cheshire Tradesmen's Tokens of the last century. He stated that Lancashire issued ninety-nine of these tokens, whilst Cheshire issued sixty-two. Mr. Yates exhibited a series of these tokens,

amongst them being three different ones issued in Manchester.

Friday, December 15th, 1893.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The annual conversazione was held in the Manchester Town Hall.

There was an excellent exhibition of civic maces, State swords, mayors' chains, loving cups, and other corporation insignia. These were contributed by the chief magistrates of Ashton, Bolton, Carlisle, Clitheroe, Congleton, Crewe, Chester, Lancaster, Manchester, Macclesfield, Salford, Wigan, Mossley, and Barrow-in-Furness. They comprised the following:—

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Great mace (silver gilt).

BLACKBURN.—Great mace (silver gilt) and mayor's chain.

BOLTON.—Great mace (silver gilt).

CARLISLE.—Great mace (silver gilt), two sergeants' maces, and a sword of state.

CHESTER.—Great mace (silver gilt) and state sword.

CLITHEROE.—Two maces, one presented by General Monk, and a punchbowl of the same period.

CONGLETON.—Great mace (silver gilt), which originally bore the date 1651. It bears an inscription beneath the crown and around the bell-head, "To the Freedome of England by God's blessing restored. C. R. 1661." The first word of the inscription, "To" and the initials C. R. were in the opinion of the late Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., added to the original inscription after the Restoration. An examination of the mace clearly shows that the

second 6 of the date has been brazed and soldered on the place of the removed figure. The corporation records fully confirm the fact of the alteration. A silver mace, fourteen inches long.

CREWE.—Great mace (silver gilt) and state sword.

LANCASTER.—Great mace (silver gilt), *temp.* 2 Anne, inscribed A. R., and two sergeants' maces.

MACCLESFIELD.—Great mace (silver gilt) inscribed "Ex dono Johannis Leigh de Furnivall's Inne, London, Generosi, John Houghton, gent., Mayor, 1693." On the opposite side the Macclesfield arms encircled with the words "Richardi Pepper Arden, Recordatoris, A.D. 1779," three feet eight inches high, eight pounds three and a half ounces in weight. London hall mark, 1692. Small silver mace, bears no date, but has the letters I. R., one on either side of the Royal arms, engraved upon its end. Weight one pound eleven and three-quarter ounces.

WIGAN.—Great mace (silver gilt) and a small copper mace.

SALFORD.—A massive silver loving cup.

Other objects of antiquarian interest were contributed by Messrs. Tallent-Bateman, Esdaile, Ferris, and George C. Yates.

The Lord Mayor (the Right Hon. A. Marshall) took the chair, and was supported by Principal Ward, Professor Dawkins, and other members of the Council.

The Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, gave an address on "The Dignity of a Mayor, or Municipal Insignia of Office." (See p. 1.) Astonishment was caused when it was stated that so important a city as Manchester was without a mace, and it was thought advisable that the members of the Society

should use their influence in obtaining a suitable one to present to the Corporation of Manchester.

On the motion of Principal Ward, seconded by Professor Boyd Dawkins, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. A similar vote of thanks was passed to the different chief magistrates who had so kindly lent their corporate regalia, the same being proposed by Mr. Thomas Letherbrow, and seconded by Mr. J. Holme Nicholson. A cordial vote of thanks was given to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress for their hospitality.

APPENDIX.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FINDS IN LANCASHIRE.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HARRISON.

The following further finds appear to be as yet unrecorded in any permanent form. They are mentioned here in order that a reference to this volume may be given in the forthcoming *Archæological Survey of Lancashire*:—

CLAUGHTON (on Lune). Roman road (? Lancaster to Hornby) dug through recently at the junction of the late turnpike road with the old road between Caton Green and Claughton village. Information of Mr. J. S. Slinger, of Lancaster.

FARLETON, near Hornby. Camp (rectangular) immediately north-west of the Midland Railway and south-west of Camp House. Information of Mr. Slinger.

HALTON-WITH-AUGHTON. Roman road (? Lancaster to Overborough) from the bend of the existing road (Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale), at the corner of Aughton road, to near Sidegarth Gate, dug through during agricultural operations about A.D. 1872. Information of Mr. Slinger.

HALTON-WITH-AUGHTON. Earthwork: camp, nearly square, almost two acres in extent, known as "The Mount," near Higher Highfield farm. The south-east side was drained and levelled by the tenant about twenty-five years since, when some querns and other articles were found, which were sent to the Salford Museum, Peel Park. Information of Mr. Slinger.

LANCASTER (township). Roman road, dug up in 1882-3 at Usher's Meadow. It was about one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty yards long, and four to four and a half yards wide; formed of cobbles about ten inches long, eight inches broad, and three to four inches thick, filled up with lime. The meadow being made in[illegible] gardens, the road was taken up and relaid in the same way for a road

between two rows of gardens. The road had apparently crossed the swamp there and got on to the hard land at Sunnyside, and then turned to Scale Ford, on the Lune. Information of Mr. Slinger.

LANCASTER (township). Roman cinerary urn, dug up in the Lancaster cemetery, June 4th, 1894. It was about thirteen and a half inches in height, and ten inches diameter, tapering to five inches at the bottom. The inner diameter at the top was three inches, and of the outer lip five and a half inches. The urn was not well burnt, a light red colour when found; but on washing a piece, it was a dark slate colour. The lower half was quite plain and smooth. The upper half had four slightly indented rings, made when on the potter's wheel, and a small raised ring just under the neck. Between the third and fourth rings was a cross or check pattern marking. There were some fragments of bones in the urn mixed with dry earth, but no metal. The urn was found in the open space east of the Crimean monument, nearly the highest portion of the cemetery, and the top was about four inches from the surface. *Lancaster Guardian*, June 9th, 1894 (account corrected by Mr. Slinger).

SKERTON AND SLYNE-WITH-HEST. Roman road from Lancaster to Flookburgh, believed to have passed by Scale Ford and the Folly (where altar found) to Hest Bank, and thence across the sands to Kent's Bank. Information of Mr. Slinger.

SKERTON, HALTON, NETHER KELLET, OVER KELLET, BORWICK, PRIEST HUTTON, AND DALTON. Roman road from Lancaster to Watercrook, Kendal, believed to have passed along part of Kellet Lane, east of Moot How, and by Keer Bridge and Tewet Field, and to the west of Buckstone House to Burton-in-Kendal. Information of Mr. Slinger.

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA. Ancient road. The *Manchester Guardian* of September 2nd, 1893, contained the following: "Whilst the workmen have been making the excavations for the new main drainage works at St. Annes, they have come across what some suppose to be the remains of an old Roman road. Close by the north end of Park Road, abutting on St. Annes Road West, where they were about to lay the new drains, they discovered at a depth of quite twelve feet six inches from the surface of the present street (which was only laid out when St. Annes was founded) the materials of a buried roadway of broken stone and cement some eighteen inches in thickness. This road had been thirteen feet wide, and seemed to run in a direct line from the shore eastward, almost parallel with the present St. Annes Road. These broken stones do not appear to be broken boulders gathered from the shore, and there was amongst them some dark-coloured material which bore resemblance to decayed vegetable matter; but there was not any shingle amongst the broken stone. What road has this been? The oldest recollections cannot go back to anything that will throw the least light upon it. The tradition of the existence of a monastic cell or cells, known as Kilgrimol, at some point along this part of the coast in remote times seems to gain some

confirmation from the discovery of this ancient roadway. During centuries past an immense quantity of sand has doubtless been blown from the shore over all this part of the coast."

WARRINGTON (Lower Walton). Ancient British "dug-out," discovered 29th March, 1894, by the excavators employed by Mr. John Jackson, contractor for the Manchester Ship Canal, while digging out the western approach to the new lock at Lower Walton. From the account in the *Manchester Guardian* of the 2nd April it appears that the canoe was lying bottom upwards, with stern lying N.N.E., on the Arpley Meadows, sixty feet from the present river course and eighteen feet below the surface. Below was a bed of fine sand, which lies five feet above the boulder clay, above a layer of black silt. She is a very light and fleet-looking skiff, and considering the material and method of her making is of beautiful proportions. The material is oak, hollowed out by some sharp instrument, the marks of which are still apparent. The canoe is twelve feet long, two feet four inches wide at the bow, two feet eight inches wide at the centre, and two feet eleven inches at the stern. The depth is twelve inches at the centre inside. Generally the thickness of wood is about three inches, but with great art two "stiffeners" have been left in, dividing the bottom of the boat into three parts. The thickness of these stiffeners is about seven inches. There are two knot holes where branches have projected from the trunk of the tree, but these are beautifully plugged with wood. In the stern is a seat, and behind the seat is a slightly raised flat and well-curved waling, both seat and waling being fitted together and fastened by the same plugs at each end. The fastenings are mostly oak plugs, but one rivet was found of either very soft iron or very hard silver. There are no rowlocks or rudder. An illustration of the canoe appeared in the *Pall Mall Budget* of the 19th April.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, in presenting this their eleventh Annual Report, desire to congratulate the members on the continued activity of the Society, as evinced both in archæological work and in attendances at the summer excursions and winter meetings.

PUBLICATION.—The volume just issued will, it is hoped, be found worthy of its predecessors. The very full index to the ten volumes of the *Transactions* of the Society, and the index of the papers published by the archæological societies of the United Kingdom in 1891, occasioned considerable delay in its publication, but has added great value to the volume.

MEMBERSHIP.—The number of members continues to be satisfactory, and is made up as follows:—

Ordinary Members	275
Life Members	47
Honorary Members	6

making a total of 328 as compared with 330 last year. It should be placed on record that to the Honorary Members has this year been added the name of Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks, who has done so much to popularise history of a local nature by her novels of *The Manchester Man*, *God's Providence House*, &c.

WINTER MEETINGS.—The monthly meetings of the Society, January to April and October to December, were held as usual at Chetham College. The titles of the papers and short communications read at the meetings are given in the following list:—

1893.

Jan. 27.—Annual Meeting.
Feb. 3.—The Monumental Brasses of Fitton and Sutton in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Dr. Renaud, F.S.A.
" 3.—Rending the Wolf's Jaw. Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A.
March 3.—The Mosley Family and their Brasses in Manchester Cathedral. Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A.
" 3.—Notes on a Collection of Chap Books. Mr. Wm. E. A. Axon.
" 3.—On an Ancient Font discovered in Rochdale Churchyard. Lieut.-Col. Henry Fishwick, F.S.A.
" 3.—Further Remarks on Obscure Funeral Customs. Mr. Thos. Kay.
April 7.—The Advance of the Pretender in 1745. Mr. A. Nicholson.
" 7.—Joseph Nadin. Mr. C. W. Sutton.
" 7.—Pemberton's Parlour. Mr. T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
" 7.—The Prehistoric Antiquities on Stanton Moor, and the Hermit's Cave, Youlgrave. Mr. W. Pullinger.
Oct. 13.—Opening Address on Ancient Irish Art. Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A.
" 13.—Burial Tumuli in the County Louth. Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A.
" 13.—Some Ancient Earthworks within a day's ramble from Manchester. Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman.
" 13.—Some Curious Clauses and Conditions in an Old Lancashire Deed. Major French.
Nov. 3.—The most Northerly Wall in Britain. Mr. Geo. Esdaile.
" 3.—Original Deed of Conveyance to Jas. Assheton of his Father's Estates. Mr. S. Andrew.
Dec. 1.—The Library of Richard Brereton, of Ley, in 1557. Mr. Wm. E. A. Axon.
" 1.—Lancashire and Cheshire Eighteenth Century Tokens. Mr. Geo. C. Yates, F.S.A.
" 1.—Stone Implements discovered in Gatley and District. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A.
" 1.—Two Exchequer Tallysticks. Dr. Renaud, F.S.A.
" 1.—A Memorial of Flodden in Middleton Church. Mr. J. Dean.
Dec. 15.—Conversazione. Address by Chancellor Ferguson.

SUMMER MEETINGS were held at the following places:—

May 15.—Manchester Cathedral.
June 8.—Middleton.
" 10.—Gresford, Wrexham, Farndon, and the Dee.
" 28.—Warrington.

July 8.—Lichfield.
„ 24.—Entwistle.
Aug. 7.—Extwistle Moor, Burnley.
Sept. 9.—Oldham.

The Whitsuntide excursion, May 24th to 27th, to Cambridge, Ely, and Bury St. Edmunds, was largely attended and successfully carried out.

CONVERSAZIONE.—The annual soirée was held on December 15th, at the Manchester Town Hall, through the kindness of the Lord Mayor of Manchester, who with the Lady Mayoress gave a reception, and afterwards hospitably entertained the members in the drawing-room. The large attendance of visitors and members was a proof of the interest taken in the work of the Society. The Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, of Carlisle, delivered an interesting address on "The Dignity of a Mayor, or Municipal Insignia of Office." The Council availed themselves of the opportunity to get together for the inspection of the members a remarkable collection of corporate insignia, chiefly of the two counties, and the cordial thanks of the Society are due to the mayors and town clerks of Bolton, Congleton, Macclesfield, Chester, Wigan, Lancaster, Mossley, Manchester, Ashton, Crewe, Clitheroe, Salford, Barrow-in-Furness, and Carlisle for the loan of their valuable insignia. The members will be gratified to learn that one result of this interesting exhibition has been the formation of a committee of members of the Society and others, who are collecting subscriptions with a view to the presentation to the Corporation of Manchester of a civic mace.* Several members exhibited articles of interest at the conversazione.

OBITUARY.—The following members have been removed by death during the past year: Mr. Samuel Charlton, Mr.

* Another result of the reading of Chancellor Ferguson's paper has been the presentation by Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., of an official chain and badge for the Mayoress of Manchester. This was formally presented to the Corporation on July 23rd, 1894.

John G. Elgood, architect; Mr. James Croston, F.S.A.; Miss Susan Maria ffarington, Mr. W. Wareing Faulder, Mr. J. S. Crowther, and Mr. William Pitt Miller.

Mr. Samuel Charlton was a merchant for many years in High Street, Manchester. In his later years he found leisure to cultivate an antiquarian taste and frequently joined in the excursions of the Society.

Mr. James Croston, F.S.A., was born in Manchester in 1830, and educated at the Grammar School. He was active in all public matters in the city, was a member of the City Council from 1870 to 1882, and a magistrate at the time of his decease. He was one of the original members of our Society, a vice-president for some period, and a contributor to our *Transactions*. He assisted in forming the Record Society, of which he was also a vice-president. He was also at one period a member of the Council of the Chetham Society. His works are numerous; they include *On Foot through the Peak*, *Historical Memorials of Prestbury*, *The Ancient Rectorial and Parish Church of Manchester*, *Nooks and Corners of Lancashire and Cheshire*, *Historic Sites of Lancashire and Cheshire*, and *History of Samlesbury*. His *magnum opus* was perhaps the new edition of Baines's *Lancashire*. Mr. Croston died very suddenly on 1st September, 1893, and was buried in the parish churchyard of Prestbury, to the history of which parish he had so largely contributed.

Miss Susan Maria ffarington was an original member of the Society, and a member of one of our oldest Lancashire families. She resided with her sister (who died some two years ago) at Worden Lodge, Leyland. One of her ancestors, William ffarington, of Worden, was high sheriff in 1636, and assisted Lady Derby in her defence of Lathom House against the Parliamentarians. In 1856 Miss ffarington edited for the Chetham Society *The ffarington Papers*, a book full of interest on Lancashire history in Civil War times. Miss ffarington died at Worden Hall, on 10th January, 1894. It having been repeatedly stated that she was the last of her

race, Colonel ffarington, of Wigan, wrote to the Manchester papers to contradict the error. The Society visited Worden on October 15th, 1887.

Mr. William Wareing Faulder died on 27th March, 1893. He was an original member of the Society. He possessed a remarkably fine collection of arms and armour, and was a recognised authority on the subject. Prior to his removal from Manchester, the appointment of secretary to the Mechanics' Institution at Crewe, was conferred upon him. He was a welcome figure at our summer and winter meetings, and frequently contributed exhibits to the conversaziones. His loss is sincerely mourned by many friends in this Society, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and the Arts and Kernoosers' Clubs.

Mr. Joseph Stretch Crowther died at Southport on March 25th, 1893, aged seventy-three. He was born at Coventry, a son of Mr. John Crowther, who was a painter and decorator in Ridgefield, Manchester. Mr. Crowther was articled to Mr. Tattersall, an architect in Manchester. Subsequently he entered into partnership with Mr. H. Bowman, and conjointly with him published the well known book on the *Churches of the Middle Ages*, about 1853. The *Manchester Guardian*, writing of Mr. Crowther as an ecclesiastical architect, stated that his first work of any importance in this department was St. Mary's Church, Moss Lane, Hulme, consecrated by Bishop Prince Lee, in November, 1858. This church is still regarded as one of the best specimens of Gothic architecture on the south side of Manchester. In 1874 he was commissioned to design the well-known church of St. Alban's, Waterloo Road, Cheetham; and, at a subsequent period, during the rectorate of Canon Knox Little, the schools of the same church. In 1875 he designed the important new church of St. Mary's, Crumpsall, the original structure of which had been struck by lightning and burnt down. His next work of moment was the Bury Parish Church, which was rebuilt from his designs in 1876. This edifice

was always regarded by Bishop Fraser as "the gem of the diocese." Another work of considerable importance was St. Benedict's, Ardwick, consecrated by Bishop Fraser in March, 1880. In 1885 he restored the chancel and other parts of the Parish Church of Rochdale, and in 1890 he designed the chancel for Littleborough Parish Church, which cost £7,000. As is well known, Mr. Crowther's principal work has been in connection with the Manchester Cathedral, the restoration of which he had fortunately completed just on the eve of his death. This restoration was commenced some ten years ago, and it may be said to be the crowning act of Mr. Crowther's busy and active life, not merely because it was his last, but because it is by far the most important undertaking on which he has been occupied. He was architect of Chorley (Alderley Edge) Church, dedicated to St. Philip, and consecrated in 1873, and is a fine specimen of Decorated Gothic. He also made additions to Wilmslow Church, and under his superintendence the chancel of the Parish Church of Mobberley was re-edified. Mr. Crowther's important monograph on the *Architectural History of the Manchester Cathedral* has, since his death, been published under the editorship of Dr. Renaud.

Mr. William Pitt Miller, of Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands, and Thistleton, in the Fylde, was the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Miller, of Preston (of the firm of Horrocks, Miller, and Co.), was born in 1849, and educated at Harrow School. He joined the Society in 1884, and always evinced much interest in its objects and work. Some interesting prehistoric remains found on his estate at Grange are described in our *Transactions*, vol. x.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The thanks of the Council are cordially given to the feoffees of Chetham College for the use of the meeting rooms for the Council and the Society; to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester for the use of rooms in the Town Hall for their annual conversazione and their hospitable reception of the

Society on that occasion; to the Rev. L. E. Owen, of Farndon; Mr. George Frater, of Wrexham; to the Ven. Archdeacon Howell, F.S.A., and the Worshipful Chancellor Trevor-Parkins, of Gresford; and to Alderman Charles Brown (deputy Mayor of Chester) for kind aid on the occasion of the Dee excursion; to the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., of Carlisle, for his address on "The Dignity of a Mayor, or Municipal Insignia of Office;" to Mr. Charles Madeley, of Warrington; the trustees of Warrington Museum; to Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson and the members of the Burnley Literary Society; and to the dignitaries and officials of Lichfield Cathedral.

The further thanks of the Society are due to the many kind friends at Cambridge, Ely, and Bury St. Edmunds, who greatly contributed to the success of our Whitsuntide excursion, and especially to Mr. T. D. Atkinson, the courteous general secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and Mr. John Pink, the librarian of the Cambridge Free Library.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.—(*a*) Archæological Map. During the year the archæological survey of Lancashire has been completed by Mr. William Harrison, with the assistance of members and others resident in various parts of the county. This work is of the highest importance, and the cordial thanks of all antiquarians are due to Mr. Harrison for his arduous efforts in this direction. The map and topographical index were forwarded to London at the end of October, and will shortly be communicated to the Society of Antiquaries. Under the arrangement made with that society they will in due course be published in *Archæologia*, and members of this Society will have an opportunity of obtaining copies.

(*b*) The Ecclesiological Committee have held several meetings during the year, and have issued a circular to the rectors and vicars of the various parishes, and hope shortly to publish a report detailing the results of their enquiries. Since the appointment of the Committee, the work which they contemplated doing has been to some extent forestalled

by the publication by the Chetham Society of *Lancashire Church Notes*, by the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., with additional notes by the Rev. Canon Atkinson, and also by the publication of *Monumental Brasses of Lancashire*, by Mr. James L. Thornely, of Liverpool. The first of these works is valuable as being descriptive of the architecture of the ancient parish churches many years ago, and Canon Atkinson has added to its value by notices of objects of antiquarian interest connected with these churches. It is believed, however, that this account is by no means complete, and that there is still room for a fuller and more detailed account of at least some of the ecclesiastical antiquities of Lancashire, while those of Cheshire have not as yet been dealt with.* The latter work the Committee feel has not been fully treated, and the illustrations are more or less imperfect.

It is also right to mention that the Congress of the British Archæological Association will be held in Manchester during the ensuing summer. The Corporation of Manchester have kindly tendered an official invitation, and the Council of the Society have given their cordial support to the proposed visit, which cannot but be of permanent value to local archæology and give an impulse to the work of the Society.

The Council would draw the attention of members to the valuable services which Mr. Sutton has rendered to the Society for eight years as Editor of the *Transactions*. Notwithstanding a great pressure of official and literary work, Mr. Sutton has bestowed much time and care in the work he has undertaken for the Society, and they feel sure the members will heartily acknowledge their obligations to him.

The Council also record their obligations to Mr. G. C. Yates for his long and valuable services as Honorary Secretary.

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* Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on the Cheshire churches have since been printed by the Chetham Society under the editorship of Canon Atkinson.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH T. LETHERBROW, TREASURER.

FROM 28TH JANUARY, 1893, TO 27TH JANUARY, 1894.

Jan. 28th, 1893.	£	s.	d.
To Balance	43	13	9
Interest on Corporation Bonds, one year	5	16	9
Bank Interest, one year	0	19	11
219 Subscriptions at 10s. 6d.	114	19	6
15 Subscriptions at £1. 11s. 6d.	23	12	6
Sale of vol. ix. of *Transactions*	0	10	6
	£189	12	11

1893.	£	s.	d.
Postages	14	11	9
Clerical Aid	8	8	0
Expenses at Summer Meetings	6	1	9
Expenses at Winter Meetings	2	15	0
Roberts, Printing	4	17	6
R. Gill, Printing	5	13	6
Society of Antiquaries, for 350 copies of Index, and Subscriptions, 1892 and 1893	4	18	4
Chapman, for Lantern	1	5	0
Clegg, for Litho. of Astbury	0	8	6
Nield, Printing Roman Roads, &c.	0	15	0
Invoice Book and Treasurer's Postages	0	14	6
Chancellor Ferguson, for Expenses	2	5	0
Expenses as to Insignia	2	6	9
Archæological Map	1	2	7
Bank Commission	2	2	0
Balance	*131	7	9
	£189	12	11

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Jan. 28th, 1894.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank	131	7	9
Invested with Corporation of Manchester, 3 per cent.	200	0	0
Estimated Value of property in Books	58	0	0
	£381	7	9

Examined and found correct, January 27th, 1894,

JAS. P. WILKINSON.
C. ROEDER.

* Against this balance there will be the charges for printing the *Transactions* for 1893.

Appendix to Report.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES,

Monday, 10th July, 1893.

Report by Mr. Alexander Brooke, delegate of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.

The congress of archæological societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries met, with Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., in the chair, Mr. A. St. John Hope acting as secretary.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society was represented by Messrs. T. Barraclough and Alexander Brooke.

No. 1. Continuation of the Archæological Survey of England.—Lancashire and Cheshire were mentioned as among the counties most advanced in this work of recording on ordnance survey maps pre-Roman, Roman, and Saxon discoveries. Conversation and discussion chiefly dwelt on keeping these indexes up to date, in recording and mapping fresh discoveries, and in recording those of a later day. The congress was informed that the Society of Antiquaries had arranged signs for marking post-Saxon discoveries, and that the local societies should be so informed. Among the difficulties surrounding the work were mentioned those arising out of the deaths of the local authors or compilers, and the expense to individuals or small local societies of large six-inch ordnance maps.

Chancellor Ferguson urged local societies to keep facts indexed well up to date notwithstanding difficulties, but amongst these he mentioned those of fixing dates, and therefore a classification of some of the discoveries; *e.g.*, bridges he found generally most difficult to assign a satisfactory date to. Out of all the bridges in his part of the north, they could only date some two hundred bridges with confidence.

A resolution was passed recommending that local map records should be made in not less than two copies or sets, one copy to be sent to the Society of Antiquaries for custody and reference there, the other or others to be retained by the compiler and (or) local society and (or) free library for fresh discoveries as made or recorded, and to be sent up from time to time to the Society of Antiquaries to correct the copy there by.

No. 2. The Restoration and Preservation of Ancient Buildings brought no formal resolution, though the subject was discussed for some time, when it was generally accepted that "restoration" means in effect "change;" and the Chairman stated that most of the damage is the result

of some in authority over ancient buildings having control of too much money, and he therefore strongly recommended gentlemen not to subscribe to restorations without knowing well what was to be done. He recommended all who saw ancient edifices being injured or spoilt under guise of restoration to communicate at once to the local society, being first careful of the facts. The local societies would always find the Society of Antiquaries ready to help as far as it could.

One member of the congress said that Lichfield Cathedral was to be left uninjured in consequence of the protest of the Society of Antiquaries, and that the protest had excited much local sympathy.

Another member announced that the threatened chapel of William of Wykeham at Winchester was to be left uninjured by the restorer—that, in fact, it was to be left alone.

It was announced that the proposed demolition of part of Sheriff Hutton Castle was abandoned, and that probably some modern brick farm buildings encroaching on it would be removed.

No. 3. A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL OBJECTS.—Mr. Pearson (?) read a paper describing the work undertaken and carried out by the midland society in Warwickshire. The county was divided into hundreds. The hundreds were subdivided into squares represented by the large ordnance map. Roughly, each square was six square miles, and was allotted to an individual with a hint of what was worthy of photographic record. He was bound to send in results of his work within three months, or have it taken out of his hand and entrusted to another. He was told on what scale it was to be executed. The results were submitted to a committee of experts, to be accepted or rejected as they deemed right.

Mr. Pearson (?) showed to the congress many well executed photographs. On the back of each was a printed label—

WARWICKSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY.
Subject.....
Date.....
Time.....
Focus of lens.....
Printing process and paper.....
.....
Remarks.....
.....
Contributor.....
Address.....

more or less filled up; usually blank under third, fourth, fifth, and sixth headings.

Mr. Pearson (?) said the "main spring was the difficulty." So much depended on the one who distributed and allotted the work, and looked after its completion. There was no difficulty in finding those who would volunteer to photograph. All the work was unpaid. They had professional photographers among the workers, but they were unpaid volunteers. The Chairman of the congress, who had a copy of the rules

of the Warwickshire Photographic Survey before him, remarked that each volunteer by the rules paid 2s. 6d. per annum. Mr. Pearson (?) said the rules would be at the service of anyone applying to the Midland Institute; that he had not read them to the meeting in full, as he had already taken up much time of the congress. At request he said he would be glad to put them at the command of Dr. Cox, the editor of the *Antiquary*, and also his paper on the subject.

A delegate from the Royal Archæological Society of Ireland said that his society had applied to the Midland Institute for a copy of their rules, and had followed them very closely, but that they, the society of Dublin, pay a fixed sum for negatives or for printing off. He exhibited a large collection of Irish photographs, very much in the style and size of those from Birmingham, even to the labels attached to the back, with the omission of the third, fourth, and fifth headings, for "Time," "Focus of of lens," "Printing process and paper."

Two faults were found with both series of photographs: First, that the names of the places had to be searched for at the back; second, and the more serious, that they were without any scale.

Mr. Hope, the secretary to the congress, suggested that no photograph should be without some scale wherewith to measure it.

It was pleaded on one side that a scale would spoil the photographs as works of art: and on the other side that they were not wanted as works of art, but as records of archæolgical objects.

The Chairman suggested that at least a walking-stick, cut exactly three feet, could be placed against a cromlech or early cross without spoiling the photograph as a work of art, and a note attached stating what was the length of the stick.

Ere the discussion closed, the opinions expressed were almost unanimous for some scale being shown in every photograph.

No. 4. ARCHÆOLOGICAL EDUCATION.—Dr. Cox advocated the archæological education of the workman and labourer, and vouched for them as being interested if instructed. He argued that their education pays, for they are those who are on the spot and in contact; they are those who find things. He corroborated what Mr. Payne said last year about lecturing in museums, and lectures popularising museums. At Ilkley, Yorks., the museum was lately a small Wesleyan chapel, an unsuitable building, but lectures were held there on natural history and archæology, well attended by workmen and labourers, whose interest in the Roman remains close by had been enlisted through them. He further advocated imparting education to national schools, many of them having school museums. He said that Mr. Yates, the secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, had prepared diagrams representing celts, &c., and had issued them to the workmen in the Manchester Ship Canal with great success. Something of the same character could be issued to the national schoolmasters at a very small cost, and, if appreciated, the system could be carried further. The East Riding Antiquarian Society circulated some such diagrams with a footnote, "The society will be glad to hear of the discovery . . . and to give any information in their power. The society will endeavour to meet any demand there may

be for lectures on archæological subjects in either town or village. Communication to T. Tindall Willbridge, Esq., Beverley." Dr. Cox said he noticed that Mr. Yates's diagrams were from celts, &c., lent by Sir John Evans, that steady friend to archæology.

Chancellor Ferguson put in a claim for lectures at local literary and scientific societies as good (and perhaps the best) means of education, as holding more meetings and embracing many working men. He said the working man takes more keenly to natural history, *e.g.*, birds; but explain things archæological to him, and he will soon take an interest in it, especially in finds for which prompt payment is made. In Carlisle the Corporation pay, and pay promptly, market value for any finds brought to them. It has a quickening effect on discoveries.

Others related their experience in this direction, among them Sir John Evans, who was in favour of the diagrams for schools, and would be happy to lend cuts, &c., with the object of education in archæology, but said the actual object was the best, and that when out shooting in Herts he once found a celt, showed it to his gamekeeper, explained it, and before the "shoot" was over the gamekeeper found and brought him a far better one—the newly educated eye had soon discovered it.

No. 5. THE COMPILATION OF A LIST OF SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES AND MONUMENTS led to a rather discursive discussion and to stories of effigies quite lately displaced, of effigies with legs recently cut off to make room for an enlargement of a pulpit, and other tales harrowing to the soul of any archæologist. It was the sense of the congress that the compilation by local societies of such lists as proposed was highly desirable.

The Chairman suggested as a practical plan that the antiquarian society might make for distribution to local societies an illustrated catalogue showing types of armour, ecclesiastic and civil costume, &c., to guide the local societies in classifying their effigies in their lists, and he moved that it should be an instruction to the standing committee of the congress to communicate with the Society of Antiquaries for material for illustration. He hinted that Lord Dillon, Mr. Waller, and Mr. Hope would examine. He reminded the congress that the society some time ago made an appeal for the royal effigies, which was well responded to, and said that the results were filed. Ecclesiastical changes in costume were few; military changes were many. Local societies might first publish in their proceedings their lists in detail, but might classify and condense them in their report to the antiquarian society, so many of such and such type.

SAXON CHURCHES.—A proposal was made that local societies should compile a list of churches and buildings within their respective districts containing Saxon work. It was stated that Kent alone was "full" of them, particularly east Kent, which contained half a dozen, and that every society might make a list of all in their district that claimed to be in whole or in part of Saxon date, and might have each claim examined.

It was proposed that lists should be made of stones covered more or less with interlaced work—pure Celtic; a new department of archæology not known or hardly known to our grandfathers, hardly known to our-

selves. It was urged that there was no more important branch to catalogue and study than these pre-Norman antiquities.

Mr. Parker considered that there was no line of demarcation: there was good Norman in the eleventh century and good Saxon in the twelfth century. He would get rid of the word Saxon. Changes were too rapid for it. There was no good in cataloguing-work done and redone in twenty years, and changes advanced much more rapidly in some directions than others. Certainly geography must be taken into account as much as chronology, &c.

The Chairman thought that though Saxon and Norman often approached one another very closely, every archæologist knew one from another at the extreme ends of the line, and suggested that local societies should be urged to direct attention to the preservation of lists of Saxon work in their respective districts. The suggestion was approved of by the congress.

Mr. Flinders Petrie suggested that photographs in all branches of archæology might be collected through the local societies and sent up to the Society of Antiquaries, and that the collection might be supplemented further by travellers on the Continent collecting photographs, *e.g.*, of church plate, and sending them to the central Society of Antiquaries. He calculated if the society had thirty thousand photographs of church plate they would assist any student in that direction. He mentioned other subjects, some requiring, he calculated, one hundred thousand photographs to aid a student satisfactorily. But he concluded with no resolution, and it was the evident opinion of the congress that the time had not come for working out his scheme, and that if it was at all desirable, it would be more for some enterprising publishing firm to carry out, rather than for the congress of archæological societies then assembled.

RULES.

Revised January, 1891.

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1. PREAMBLE.—This Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate ancient Monuments and Records, and to promote the study of History, Literature, Arts, Customs, and Traditions, with particular reference to the antiquities of Lancashire and Cheshire.

2. NAME, &c.—This Society shall be called the "LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

3. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.—Candidates for admission to the Society must be proposed by one member of the Society, and seconded by another. Applications for admission must be submitted in writing to the Council, who shall report to the next ordinary meeting the names of such candidates. At the next ordinary meeting thereafter following, the names of all the candidates so reported shall be put to the meeting for election as the first business following the reading and confirmation, or otherwise, of the minutes of the preceding meeting, and the election shall be determined by common assent or dissent, unless a ballot shall be called for in the case of any one or more of the candidates by any member then present. In case of ballot, one black ball in five shall exclude. During the period of the year when the ordinary meetings are suspended, the Council shall have power to invite to general meetings any candidate whom they have

resolved to recommend for election at the next ordinary meeting. Each new member shall have his election notified to him by the Honorary Secretary, and shall at the same time be furnished with a copy of the Rules, and be required to remit to the Treasurer, within two months after such notification, his entrance fee and subscription; and if the same shall be thereafter unpaid for more than two months, his name may be struck off the list of members unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction of the Council. No new member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Society until he has paid his entrance fee and subscription. Each member shall be entitled to admission to all meetings of the Society, and to introduce a visitor, provided that the same person be not introduced to two ordinary or general meetings in the same year. Each member shall receive, free of charge, such ordinary publications of the Society as shall have been issued since the commencement of the year in which he shall have been elected, provided that he shall have paid all subscriptions then due from him. The Council shall have power to remove any name from the list of members on due cause being shown to them. Members wishing to resign at the termination of the year can do so by informing the Honorary Secretary, in writing, of their intention *on or before the 30th day of November*, in that year.

4. Honorary Members.—The Council shall have the power of recommending persons for election as honorary members.

5. Honorary Local Secretaries.—The Council shall have power to appoint any person Honorary Local Secretary, whether he be a member or not, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest.

6. Subscriptions.—An annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence shall be paid by each member. All such subscriptions shall be due in advance on the first day of January.

7. ENTRANCE FEE.—Each person on election shall pay an entrance fee of one guinea in addition to his first year's subscription.

8. LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—A payment of seven guineas shall constitute the composition for life membership, including the entrance fee.

9. GOVERNMENT.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the Society, not more than six Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and Treasurer, and fifteen members elected out of the general body of the members. The Council shall retire annually, but the members of it shall be eligible for re-election. Any intermediate vacancy by death or retirement may be filled up by the Council. Four members of the Council to constitute a quorum. The Council shall meet at least four times yearly. A meeting may at any time be convened by the Honorary Secretary by direction of the President, or on the requisition of four members of the Council. Two Auditors shall be appointed by the members at the ordinary meeting next preceding the final meeting of the Session.

10. MODE OF ELECTING OFFICERS OTHERWISE THAN THE AUDITORS.—The Honorary Secretary shall send out notices convening the annual meeting, and with such notices enclose blank nomination papers of members to fill the vacancies in the Council and Officers, other than the Auditor. The said notice and nomination paper to be sent to each member twenty-one days prior to the annual meeting. The nomination paper shall be returned to the Secretary not less than seven days before the annual meeting, such paper being signed by the proposer and seconder. Should such nominations not be sufficient to fill the several offices becoming vacant, the Council shall nominate members to supply the remaining vacancies. A complete list shall be printed, and in case of a contest such list shall be used as a ballot paper.

11. SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.—The Council may from time to time appoint Sectional Committees, consisting of members

of their own body and of such other members of the Society as they may think can, from their special knowledge, afford aid in such branches of archæology as the following: 1. Prehistoric Remains. 2. British and Roman Antiquities. 3. Mediæval, Architectural, and other Remains. 4. Ancient Manners and Customs, Folk-Lore, History of Local Trades and Commerce. 5. Records, Deeds, and other MSS. 6. Numismatics. 7. Genealogy, Family History, and Heraldry. 8. Local Bibliography and Authorship.

12. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at the meetings of the Society, and to maintain order. His decision on all questions of precedence among speakers, and on all disputes which may arise during the meeting, to be absolute. In the absence of the President or Vice-Presidents, it shall be competent for the members present to elect a chairman. The Treasurer shall take charge of all moneys belonging to the Society, pay all accounts passed by the Council, and submit his accounts and books, duly audited, to the annual meeting, the same having been submitted to the meeting of the Council immediately preceding such annual meeting. The duties of the Honorary Secretary shall be to attend all meetings of the Council and Society, enter in detail, as far as practicable, the proceedings at each meeting, to conduct the correspondence, preserve all letters received, and convene all meetings by circular, if requisite. He shall also prepare and present to the Council a Report of the year's work, and, after confirmation by the Council, shall read the same to the members at the annual meeting.

13. ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the last week of January.

14. ORDINARY MEETINGS.—Ordinary meetings shall be held in Manchester, at 6-15 p.m., on the *first Friday* of each month, from *October* to *April*, for the reading of papers, the exhibition of objects of antiquity, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.

15. GENERAL MEETINGS.—The Council may, from time to

time, convene general meetings at different places rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic associations. The work of these meetings shall include papers, addresses, exhibitions, excavations, and any other practicable means shall be adopted for the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the locality visited.

16.—EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION.—The Council may, from time to time, make grants of money towards the cost of excavating and exploring, and for the general objects of the Society.

17. PUBLICATIONS.—Original papers and ancient documents communicated to the Society may be published in such manner as the Council shall from time to time determine. Back volumes of the *Transactions* and other publications of the Society remaining in stock may be purchased by any member of the Society at such prices as the Council shall determine.

18. PROPERTY.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the names of three Trustees to be chosen by the Council.

19. INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.—In these Rules the masculine shall include the feminine gender.

20. ALTERATION OF RULES.—These Rules shall not be altered except by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at the annual or at a special meeting convened for that purpose. Fourteen days' notice of such intended alteration is to be given to every member of the Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The * denotes a Life Member.
The † denotes an Honorary Member.

Date of Election.	
December 7th, 1888	Abraham, Miss E. C., Grassendale Park, near Liverpool
September 4th, 1883	Adshead, G. H., Fern Villas, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Agnew, W., J.P., Summerhill, Pendleton
June 17th, 1884	Ainsworth, Mrs. Frank, Lostock Dene, Lostock, Bolton
March 7th, 1890	Alexander, J. J.
November 4th, 1892	Allen, Rev. Geo., M.A., Shaw, Oldham
September 4th, 1883	Andrew, Frank, J.P., Chester Square, Ashton-under-Lyne
June 11th, 1886	Andrew, J. D., Town Hall, Ardwick
September 4th, 1883	Andrew, Samuel, St. John's Terrace, Hey Lees, Oldham
July 25th, 1885	Andrew, James Lawton, M.D., Mossley
July 25th, 1885	Andrew, James, The Avenue, Patricroft
March 21st, 1883	Anson, Ven. Archdeacon G. H. G., M.A., Birch Rectory, Rusholme
March 21st, 1883	Arnold, W. T., M.A., 75, Nelson Street, Manchester
April 15th, 1885	*Ashworth, Edmund, J.P., Egerton Hall, Bolton-le-Moors
December, 4th, 1885	Ashworth, Joseph, Albion Place, Walmersley Road, Bury
April 14th, 1885	Atkinson, Rev. Canon, B.D., Bolton
November 5th, 1886	Attkins, Edgar, 57, Camp Street, Broughton
March 21st, 1883	Axon, W. E. A., M.R.S.L., 47, Derby Street, Moss Side
October 12th, 1888	Axon, Ernest, Free Reference Library, Manchester
January 8th, 1892	Beckett, J. M., Newstead, Buxton

March 5th, 1886	Bagshaw, Thomas, Eccles New Road, Salford
March 21st, 1883	*Bailey, Sir W. H., Sale Hall, Cheshire
March 21st, 1883	Baillie, Edmund J., F.L.S., Chester
October 10th, 1890	Ball, William, 3, Mount Street, Manchester
November 3rd, 1893	†Banks, Mrs. G. Linnæus, 34, Fassett Square, Dalston, London
February 7th, 1890	Barber, Robert, Winnats Knoll, Prestwich
January 11th, 1884	Barlow, John Robert, Greenthorne, Edgworth, Bolton
June 13th, 1885	Barlow, Miss Annie E. F., Greenthorne, Bolton
March 21st, 1883	Barraclough, Thomas, C.E., 20, Bucklersbury, London
March 21st, 1883	Bateman, C. T. Tallent, Cromwell Road, Stretford
April 14th, 1885	Baugh, Joseph, Edendale, Whalley Range
January 7th, 1887	Baugh, Mrs., Edendale, Whalley Range
January 7th, 1887	*Bayley, Rev. C. J., M.A., Ambleside
July 30th, 1885	Bayley, Charles W., 5, Polygon, Eccles
June 26th, 1883	Baynton, Alfred, Stamford Villas, Heaton Chapel
December 1st, 1893	Beaumont, Jas. W., Fulshaw, Wilmslow
October 7th, 1892	Bellamy, C. H., Belmont, Brook Road, Heaton Chapel
January 29th, 1885	Berry, Charles F. Walton, 153, Moss Lane East, Moss Side
December 7th, 1883	Berry, James, Mayfield, Grimsargh, Preston
July 31st, 1886	Booth, James, The Avenue, Patricroft
March 7th, 1890	Bowden, Daniel, The Grove, Oldfield Road, Altrincham
September 4th, 1883	Bowden, William, Gorsefield, Patricroft
September 4th, 1883	Bradbury, John, F.R.S.L., Bowdon
June 26th, 1883	Bradsell, B. J. T., 12, Oswald Street, Hulme
March 21st, 1883	Bridgen, Thomas Edward, Oaklynne, Fallowfield
November 5th, 1886	Brimelow, William, 153, Park Road, Bolton
May 7th, 1885	*Brockholes, W. Fitzherbert, J.P., Claughton Hall, Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang
October 7th, 1887	Brooke, Alexander, Muswell Hill Road, Highgate
September 28th, 1883	Brooke, John, A.R.I.B.A., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Brooks, Sir William Cunliffe, Bart., F.S.A., Barlow Hall, Manchester
October 10th, 1890	†Browne, Walter T., Chetham Hospital, Manchester
March 5th, 1886	Buckley, George F., Linfitts House, Delph, Oldham
September 26th, 1889	Burgess, John, Shaftsbury House, Cheadle Hulme
December 2nd, 1887	*Butcher, S. F., Bury
November 6th, 1892	Bourke, Walter L., Worsley Old Hall
March 21st, 1883	Carington, H. H. Smith, Stanley Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester
May 2nd, 1885	Carr, William, The Hollies, Newton Heath

October 8th, 1886	*Chesson, Rev. William H., Alnwick, Northumberland
January 23rd, 1893	Chorlton, Jno. Clayton, The Priory, Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Christie, Richard Copley, M.A., Ribsden, Bagshot, Surrey
March 21st, 1883	Churchill, W. S., 24, Birch Lane, Manchester
June 11th, 1886	Clarke, Dr. W. H., Park Green, Macclesfield
March 2nd, 1894	Claye, Herbert S., 259, Park Lane, Macclesfield
December 3rd, 1886	*Collier, Edward, 1, Heather Bank, Moss Lane East
January 11th, 1884	Collmann, Charles, Elmhurst, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
December 1st, 1893	Cooper, Thos., Mossley House, Congleton
March 21st, 1883	Copinger, W. A., LL.D., F.S.A., The Priory, Manchester
November 7th, 1884	Cowell, P., Free Library, Liverpool
January 7th, 1887	Cox, George F., 26, Cathedral Yard, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	†Crawford and Balcarres, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., Haigh Hall, Wigan
March 21st, 1883	Creeke, Major A. B., Westwood, Burnley
March 21st, 1883	Crofton, Rev. Addison, M.A., Linton, Settle, Yorks.
March 21st, 1883	Crofton, H. T., Manor House, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury
October 8th, 1886	*Crompton, Alfred, jun., Dunsters, Bury
October 10th, 1890	Cunliffe, William, West Bank, Gilnow Park, Bolton
October 7th, 1887	Curnick, H. D., Glendale, Alderley Edge
March 21st, 1883	Darbishire, R. D., B.A., F.S.A., Victoria Park, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Darbishire, Alfred, F.R.I.B.A., Brazenose Street, Manchester
September 28th, 1883	*Dauntesey, Robert, Agecroft Hall, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Dawkins, Professor William Boyd, F.R.S., F.S.A., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Dawkins, Mrs., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
September 26th, 1889	Dean, John, 31, Market Place, Middleton
November 2nd, 1883	*Dearden, J. Griffith, Walcot Hall, Stamford
September 26th, 1889	Dehn, Rudolph, Olga Villa, Victoria Park
April 1st, 1887	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F., Bart., Trafford Park, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	*Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London
May 4th, 1883	Doody, C. C., Cannon Street, Manchester
January 15th, 1886	Duncan, James, M.B., 24, Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne
March 21st, 1883	Earwaker, J. P., M.A., F.S.A., Pensarn, Abergele

October 8th, 1886	*Eastwood, J. A., 49, Princess Street, Manchester
January 29th, 1885	Ecroyd, William, Spring Cottage, Burnley
November 3rd, 1893	Edelsten, Jno. A., 31, Bold Street, Warrington
March 21st, 1883	*Egerton of Tatton, Right Hon. the Lord, F.S.A., Tatton Park, Knutsford
January 8th, 1892	Elgood, Jno. G., Swiss Cottage, Langham Road, Bowdon
June 11th, 1886	*Ermen, Henry E., Rose Bank, Bolton Road, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Esdaile, George, C.E., The Old Rectory, Platt Lane, Rusholme
December 16th, 1889	Estcourt, Charles, F.C.S., 20, Albert Square, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	*Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead
May 4th, 1883	Faithwaite, J. R., Manchester and Salford Bank, Mosley Street
March 21st, 1883	ffarington, Miss, Worden, Preston (deceased)
January 29th, 1892	Ferguson, Jno., M.R.C.S., 266, Stockport Road
December 5th, 1884	Finney, James, Solicitor, Bolton
March 21st, 1883	Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A., The Height, Rochdale
October 8th, 1886	Fletcher, Dr. Richard, Great Clowes Street, Broughton
July 31st, 1886	Freeman, R. Knill, East View, Haulgh, Bolton
February 6th, 1885	French, Gilbert J., Belmont Road, Sharples, Bolton
June 13th, 1885	French, Mrs., Belmont Road, Sharples, Bolton
June 13th, 1885	French, Miss K., 36, Part Street, Southport
December 9th, 1886	*Frost, Robert, B.Sc., Bright Side, Altrincham
May 4th, 1883	Gadd, Very Rev. Monsignor, St. Chad's, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Gill, Richard, 12, Tib Lane, Cross Street, Manchester
December 2nd, 1887	Gillibrand, W., M.R.C S., Parkfield House, Chorley Road, Bolton
May 4th, 1883	Goodyear, Charles, 39, Lincroft Street, Moss Side
May 7th, 1885	Gradwell, Very Rev. Mgr., Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang
January 11th, 1884	Grafton, Miss, Heysham Hall, Lancaster
September 18th, 1885	Greenhough, R., jun., Church Street, Leigh
April 2nd, 1886	*Grimshaw, William, Sale
July 25th, 1885	*Guest, William H., 57, King Street, Manchester
June 11th, 1886	Güterbock, Alfred, Newington, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Hadfield, E., Barr Hill, Pendleton

November 7th, 1884	Hall, James, Mayfield, Sale
March 21st, 1883	Hall, Major G. W., Town Hall, Salford
October 10th, 1890	Hall, Oscar S., The Derbys, Bury
November 6th, 1892	Hamilton, Thomas, The Elms, Altrincham
October 9th, 1885	Hampson, Francis, Platt Cottage, Rusholme
October 8th, 1886	Hand, Thomas W., Free Library, Oldham
December 5th, 1890	Hanson, George, Free Library, Rochdale
December 21st, 1892	Hardcastle, Thomas, Bradshaw Hall, Bolton
September 2nd, 1889	Harker, Robert B., Carr End, Navigation Road, Altrincham
November 2nd, 1888	Harper, Jno., 25, Victoria Road, Fallowfield
February 6th, 1885	Harrison, William, 112, Lansdowne Road, Didsbury
March 31st, 1885	*Hawkesbury, Right Hon. the Lord, F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark
March 21st, 1883	Haworth, S. E., Worsley Road, Swinton
December 7th, 1883	Heape, Joseph R., Rochdale
June 13th, 1885	Heape, Charles, Glebe House, Rochdale
October 10th, 1890	Heape, Robert Taylor, Halfacre, Rochdale
March 21st, 1883	Hearle, Rev. G. W., M.A., Newburgh, Wigan
March 31st, 1885	Heathcote, William Henry, 54, Frenchwood Street, Preston
October 7th, 1892	Henderson, Alfred, Brackley Villas, Moses Gate
October 7th, 1892	Henderson, Geo., 16, Arkwright Street, Little Bolton
June 11th, 1886	Herford, Rev. P. M., M.A., 8, Wardie Road, Edinburgh
September 4th, 1883	Hewitson, Anthony, Forton Bank, near Garstang
December 6th, 1889	Heywood, Rev. Canon H. R., Swinton
March 21st, 1883	Heywood, Nathan, 3, Mount Street, Manchester
June 17th, 1884	Hodgson, Edwin, 4, Worsley Grove, Stockport Road, Levenshulme
October 8th, 1886	*Holden, Arthur T., Waterfoot, Heaton, Bolton
January 26th, 1894	Hope, Thomas Hoyle, The Laburnums, Atherton
December 7th, 1888	Hornby, Miss Clara, 21, Osborne Terrace, Hale Road, Bowdon
January 11th, 1884	*Houldsworth, Sir W. H., M.P., Knutsford
March 7th, 1884	Howorth, Daniel F., F.S.A. Scot., Grafton Place, Ashton-under-Lyne
March 21st, 1883	Howorth, Sir Henry H., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., 30, Collingham Place, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
March 4th, 1887	Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., Town Hall, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Hulton, W. W. B., J.P., Hulton Park, Bolton
December 2nd, 1887	Hutton, Rev. F. R. C., 28, Chorley New Road, Bolton
November 3rd, 1893	Isherwood, Miss Marion P., care of Dr. Somerville, Wilmslow
June 11th, 1886	Ives, Miss, 77, Adswood Lane, Stockport

September 26th, 1889	Jackson, Jno. R., 35, Claremont Road, Alexandra Park
November 5th, 1886	Jackson, Miss E. S., Burnside, Calder Vale, Garstang
May 4th, 1883	Jackson, S., Burnside, Calder Vale, Garstang
April 11th, 1890	Johnson, David, Albion House, Old Trafford
September 28th, 1883	Johnson, J. H., F.G.S., 73, Albert Road, Southport
May 2nd, 1885	*Johnson, William, 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side
January 21st, 1886	Johnson, Mrs., 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side
March 4th, 1887	Johnstone, Rev. Thomas Boston, M.A., 116, Chorley New Road, Bolton
May 2nd, 1885	Kay, James, Lark Hill, Timperley
March 21st, 1883	Kay, J. Taylor, South View, Platt Lane, Rusholme
June 11th, 1886	*Kay, Thomas, J.P., Moorfield, Stockport
October 10th, 1890	*Kirkham, William H., Hanmer Lea, Heaton Moor
March 21st, 1883	Kirkman, William Wright, 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester
January 26th, 1894	Knott, J. R., 103, Union Street, Oldham
January 10th, 1890	Kynnersley, Thomas Frederick, Leighton Hall, Ironbridge, Salop
March 7th, 1890	Lancaster, Alfred, Free Library, St. Helens
March 21st, 1883	Langton, Robert, F.R.H.S., Lodge Avenue, Urmston
October 12th, 1888	Larmuth, George H., F.S.I., The Grange, Handforth
March 21st, 1883	*Lathom, Right Hon. the Earl of, 41, Portland Place, W.
July 18th, 1885	*Lawton, Mrs., Stamford Villa, Altrincham
January 31st, 1890	Laycock, Joseph, Brown Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Leech, Professor D. J., M.D., F.R.C.P., Elm House, Whalley Range
March 21st, 1883	Leech, Mrs., Elm House, Whalley Range
December 7th, 1883	Leech, Miss M. L., Reede House, Flixton
April 26th, 1889	*Lees, John W., Greengate, Chadderton, Oldham
May 4th, 1883	Lees, William, Egerton Villa, Heywood
December 4th, 1885	Letherbrow, Thomas, Lyme View, Norbury Moor, Stockport
September 26th, 1889	Letherbrow, Mrs., Lyme View, Norbury Moor, Stockport
March 21st, 1883	Letts, Rev. E. F., M.A., The Rectory, Newton Heath
June 11th, 1886	*Lever, Ellis
March 21st, 1883	*Lister, Charles, J.P., Agden Hall, Lymm
December 7th, 1888	Little, Rev. C. E., Oldham
November 4th, 1892	Lobenhoffer, Prof. Carl, Sunny Bank, Wilmslow
March 7th, 1890	Lomax, Rev. John, M.A., Cheetham Hill

March 21st, 1883	Lord, H., 42, John Dalton Street, Manchester
January 11th, 1889	Lowe, Rev. Charles, St. John's Rectory, Cheetham Hill
September 4th, 1883	*Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., 15, Lombard Street, London
March 3rd, 1893	Maclure, Very Rev. E. C., D.D., The Deanery, Manchester
September 26th, 1889	Maddock, Jno., 154, Smedley Road
August 15th, 1885	*Makinson, W. G., Montrose Villa, Ashton-on-Ribble
March 21st, 1883	March, H. Colley, M.D., F.S.A., 2, West Street, Rochdale
May 20th, 1885	March, Mrs, 2, West Street, Rochdale
March 21st, 1883	Martin, William Young, M.D., J.P., The Limes, Walkden, Bolton
November 5th, 1886	Massey, Arthur W., 27, Ackers Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock
September 26th, 1889	Milne, James D., Lomond Ville, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
March 21st, 1883	Milner, George, J.P., 59, Mosley Street, Manchester
January 10th, 1890	Moeller, Victor, Derby Road, Fallowfield
October 10th, 1890	Molyneux, Colonel, J.P., F.R.H.S., Warren Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.
March 21st, 1883	Moorhouse, Frederick, Kingston Mount, Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Morris, Claude J., The Mount, Altrincham
January 8th, 1892	Moss, Fletcher, Old Parsonage, Didsbury
January 27th, 1893	Neal, Thos. Dale, Wilmslow
October 7th, 1887	*Neville, Charles, Bramhall Hall, Stockport
November 4th, 1892	Newman, Thos., Atkinson Free Library, Southport
March 21st, 1883	Newton, Miss, Holly House, Flixton
June 26th, 1883	Newton, C. E., Timperley Lane, Altrincham
September 26th, 1889	Newton, The Lord, Lyme Park, Disley
September 4th, 1883	Nicholson, Albert, The Old Manor House, Sale
March 21st, 1883	Nicholson, J. Holme, M.A., Whitefield, Wilmslow
January 26th, 1894	Norbury, Jonathan, Overdale, Hale, Bowdon
January 26th, 1894	Norbury, Mrs., Overdale, Hale, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Norbury, William, Rotherwood, Wilmslow
January 31st, 1890	Ormerod, J. P., Castleton, near Manchester
October 10th, 1890	Ormerod, Thomas P., Castleton, Manchester
April 16th, 1886	†Owen, John, 8, Old Road, Heaton Norris, Stockport
April 2nd, 1886	*Owen, Major-General C. H., R.A., Alton Lodge, Hartley Wintney, Winchfield, Hants
March 21st, 1883	Oxley, H. M., Deansgate, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Oxley, Thomas, Helme House, Ellesmere Park, Eccles

April 26th, 1889	Oxley, Mrs., Helme House, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
November 3rd, 1893	Patterson, Rev. H. S., M.A., Vicar of Dean
July 26th, 1884	Paley, E. G., F.R.I.B.A., Lancaster
January 26th, 1894	Parker, Thos., 45, Lower Mosley Street, Manchester
December 7th, 1883	Parkinson, Richard, Barr Hill, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Pearson, George, Southside, Wilmslow
October 8th, 1886	Pearson, Henry, Union Bank, Salford
September 26th, 1889	Pearson, Joseph, Marlborough Terrace, Windsor Bridge, Salford
January 27th, 1893	Pearson, Mrs., Marlborough Terrace, Windsor Bridge, Salford
May 4th, 1883	Peel, Robert, Fulshaw Avenue, Wilmslow
October 8th, 1886	Pike, C. F., Bella Vista, Lostock Road, Urmston
March 21st, 1883	Pocklington, Rev. J. N., M.A., Owen House, Mobberley
July 25th, 1885	Posnett, W. A., Park View, Chorley, Lancashire
March 5th, 1886	Potter, Robert Cecil, Heald Grove, Rusholme
October 7th, 1887	Pullinger, William, Queen's Road, Oldham
April 7th, 1893	Postlethwaite, G., B.A., Grammar School
November 3rd, 1893	Robinson, W. H., 75, Bridge Street, Manchester
April 2nd, 1886	Radford, W. Harold, The Haven, Whalley Range
April 14th, 1885	Redhead, R. Milne, F.L.S., Holden Clough, Bolton-by-Bowland, Clitheroe
December 7th, 1888	Redford, Walter J., Spring Place, Great Lever
October 17th, 1884	Reid, David, Bower Bank, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Renaud, Frank, M.D., F.S.A., Hillside, Alderley Edge
May 4th, 1883	Reynolds, Rev. G. W., M.A., Elwick Hall, Castle Eden, Durham
December 7th, 1883	Rigg, George Wilson, Police Street, Manchester
September 29th, 1884	Rimmer, John H., M.A., LL.M., Madeley, Newcastle, Staff.
November 13th, 1890	Rivers, General Pitt, F.R.S., F.S.A., Rushmore, Salisbury
December 22nd, 1884	Robinow, Max, Hawthornden House, Palatine Road, Didsbury
September 4th, 1883	Robinson, John, Victoria House, Albert Street, Eccles
May 2nd, 1885	*Robinson, J. B., F.R.M.S., Devonshire House, Mossley
February 4th, 1887	Roeder, Charles, Emsee Cottage, Amhurst Street, Derby Road, Fallowfield
July 26th, 1884	*Roper, W. O., Lancaster
May 4th, 1883	Rowbotham, G. H., Manchester and Salford Bank Limited
April 22nd, 1884	Rudd, John, Sale Road, Northenden
March 21st, 1883	Russell, Rev. E. J., M.A., Todmorden

March 21st, 1883	*Rylands, Thomas G., F.S.A., Highfield, Thelwall, Warrington
December 21st, 1892	Robinson, Captain Marshall, The Park, Sharples
May 4th, 1883	Sandbach, J. E., Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
April 14th, 1885	*Schwabe, Charles, The Orchards, Ashton-upon-Mersey
January 26th, 1894	Scott, Arthur R., St. John's Avenue, Longsight
October 9th, 1885	Scott, E. D., Greenbank, Ashton-upon-Mersey
June 26th, 1883	Scott, Fred, 33, Brazenose Street, Manchester
November 3rd, 1893	Sever, W. M., Fern Bank, Conway
January 20th, 1893	Seville, Richard Taylor, 49, Stockport Road, Mossley
March 21st, 1883	Shaw, Giles, 72, Manchester Street, Oldham
November 7th, 1884	Shaw, James, 95, Brookshaw Terrace, Walmersley Road, Bury
	Sheldon, Norman, 12, St. Paul's Road, Kersal, Manchester
November 18th, 1884	Sherriff, Herbert, Dean's Villa, Swinton
March 21st, 1883	Smith, C. C., Lime Hurst, Knowle, Warwick
March 7th, 1884	Smith, David, J.P., Highfield, Schools Hill, Cheadle
May 22nd, 1886	Smith, Fredk. Ford, Harrington Road, Dunham Massey
October 8th, 1886	Smith, Thomas E., 189, St. George's Road, Bolton
June 11th, 1886	Smith, William Ford, Woodstock, Didsbury
October 7th, 1887	Smith, William, M.D., Eccles
January 11th, 1889	Smith, Wm. Jas., 71, Lord Street, Leigh
April 5th, 1889	Smithies, Harry, 21, Rectory Road, Crumpsall
October 7th, 1887	Southam, George Armitage, Claremont Cottage, Irlams-o'th'-Height, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Standring, Alfred, LL.M., M.A., Dunwood Hall, near Endon, Stoke-on-Trent
March 21st, 1883	Stanning, Rev. J. H., M.A., Leigh Vicarage, Lancashire
July 26th, 1884	*Storey, Herbert L., Lancaster
October 10th, 1890	Sutcliffe, Jno., Withington
March 21st, 1883	†Sutton, Charles W., 7, Willow Bank, Moss Lane East, Manchester
January 8th, 1892	Talent, Jno., The Cliff, Higher Broughton
April 2nd, 1886	*Tatham, Leonard, M.A., 1, St. James's Square, Manchester
June 1st, 1887	Tattersall, Cornelius, The Woodlands, Urmston
October 12th, 1888	Tatton, Thomas E., Wythenshawe Hall
November 7th, 1884	Taylor, Alexander, St. Mary's Place, Bury
January 29th, 1892	Taylor, George, Buena Vista, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Taylor, Henry, Braeside, Tunbridge Wells

March 21st, 1883	Taylor, Joshua, 277, Moorside, Droylsden
February 7th, 1890	Taylor, William, 76, Chorley Old Road, Bolton
December 6th, 1889	Teggin, William, Springfield Works, Salford
October 12th, 1888	Thomasson, J. S., 9a, St. Peter's Square
May 4th, 1883	Thorp, J. Walter H., Jordan Gate House, Macclesfield
March 21st, 1883	Tonge, Rev. Canon Richard, M.A., Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
June 30th, 1885	*Trappes, Chas. B., J.P., Stanley House, Clitheroe
October 8th, 1886	*Tristram, Wm. H., Darcy Lever Hall, Bolton
April 3rd, 1891	Tunnicliffe, Walter, J.P., The Firs, Leigh
February 5th, 1886	Turner, William
July 31st, 1886	Underdown, H. W., 12, Booth Street, Piccadilly
October 8th, 1886	Virgo, Charles G., Queen's Park, Manchester
December 7th, 1883	Waddington, Wm. Angelo, Thorn Hill, Burnley
July 31st, 1886	Wales, George Carew, Conservative Club, Manchester
January 26th, 1894	Warburton, Jno., 32, Oak Street, Withington
March 2nd, 1894	Warburton, Samuel, 10, Wilton Polygon, Cheetham Hill
November 6th, 1885	Warburton, W. Daulby, M.A., 83, Bignor Street, Cheetham
May 4th, 1883	Ward, Professor A. W., M.A., LL.D., The Owens College
March 21st, 1883	Ward, James, B.A., Public Library, Leigh
June 11th, 1886	*Waters, Edwin H., Geeen Bank, Langham Road, Bowdon
July 31st, 1886	Watson, W. Alfred, 11, Mayfield Grove, Embden Street, Hulme
October 12th, 1888	*Watt, Miss, Speke Hall, near Liverpool
May 4th, 1883	Webb, Richard, 34, Grafton Street, Oxford Road Manchester
March 2nd, 1894	Webber, Incledon, 7, Cluny Street, Cheetham
September 26th, 1889	Wharton, Robert, Bolton Road, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Wieler, Miss R. C., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
December 21st, 1892	Wilkinson, J. P., C.E., Assheton Road, Newton Heath
March 21st, 1883	*Wilkinson, Thomas Read, The Polygon, Ardwick
July 31st, 1886	Wimpory, Alfred, Arts Club, Manchester
June 26th, 1883	Wood, Joseph, 22, Victoria Road, Fallowfield (deceased)
March 21st, 1883	*Wood, R. H., F.S.A., Penrhos House, Rugby
December 2nd, 1892	Woodburne, Geo. B. L., M.A., The Cottage, Barton-on-Irwell
November 18th 1884	Woodhouse, Rev. Canon Charles W., 65, Ardwick Green, Manchester

April 11th, 1890	Woodhouse, Samuel T., Abbotsley, Knutsford
April 11th, 1890	Worthington, Edward N., Granville Road, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Worthington, Thomas, R.I.B.A., Broomfield, Alderley Edge
May 4th, 1883	Wright, T. Frank, 2, Ash Villas, Whitelow Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
December 22nd, 1884	Wylie, J. H., M.A., Heybrook, Rochdale
March 21st, 1883	†Yates, George C., F.S.A., Swinton, Manchester

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